

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

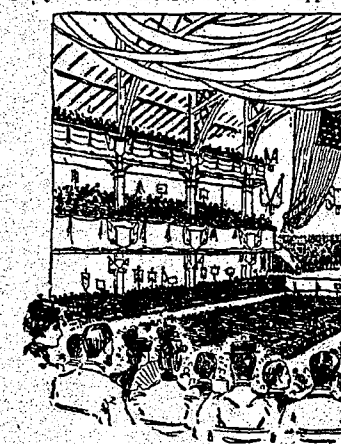
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ENDEAVORERS.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Young People in Attendance—Great Hall and Two Tents Filled While Thousands Overflowed.

Big Meet in Boston.

HE fourteenth annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, held in Boston, exceeded in size any national convention, either political or religious, ever witnessed in this country. The exact number in attendance cannot be stated, but it is estimated that it was near 100,000. The young Christians poured into Boston from all directions by train loads of hundreds and thousands.

Every State delegation was given a church as headquarters, and the delegates were quartered as far as possible in the immediate neighborhood of the church. Fifty-seven churches were thus appointed.



THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION IN SESSION.

tioned, and at each every comfort was provided for them. They were places for them to rest, a room where they might keep wraps or small baggage, and where writing paper, ink, tables, stumps and numerous conveniences might be found. Every church was the postoffice for the delegates of the State quartered there while members of the local churches were at all times at



WELCOMING THE DELEGATES.

their respective churches to entertain their guests, give directions how to get to this or that place, or to accompany the visitors about the city, as they might wish. Each church also had its emergency hospital, so to speak. Arrangements had been made with nearby physicians so that they might be called in, and in some cases two or three trained nurses were engaged.

The main auditorium was Mechanics' Hall, with a seating capacity of over 10,000. Here the principal meetings were held. Other meetings were held in two immense tents on Boston common and in different churches. Three churches, comprising over 3,000 voices, selected from various singing societies in Boston and vicinity, led the singing. The grandest feature of the week was the mass meeting on Boston common Saturday. This was Good Citizenship day, and at this open air gathering Gov. Greenhalge, Mayor Curtis and Rev. Donald McArthur, D. D., of Detroit, were heard in patriotic discourses. Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America," prepared an original poem for this occasion, and through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, of New York, souvenir copies of "America" were given to the delegates. The Endeavorers marched in a body from Mechanics' Building to this big gathering, and they made a picturesque sight with their banners and flags flying.

A feature of the convention were the "sunrise" prayer meetings each day in several of the churches. The masses could not hope to go to the Endeavorers' meetings, so the Endeavorers went to the masses. In other words, companies of delegates, representing different States, held model prayer meetings in big factories, and car stations during the noon hour. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

SECRETARY BAKER. The delegates, along the wharves, in lumber and coal yards the young Endeavorers penetrated, and they were welcomed wherever they went. At the hospitals some pathetic scenes occurred, which were in striking contrast with the gaiety and good cheer at other places.

The street scenes were unique, with marching young people singing Sunday school songs, crowds upon the electric cars waving their crimson and white flags and the throngs of sightseers.

chanics' Hall held an audience of 13,000, and a more interested audience, more elaborate decorations and greater unity of thought and purpose were never known on any public occasion. Long before the exercises began every foot of room where persons were allowed to stand was occupied. The great chorus sang lustily, the immense audience swelled the song, the noise of the great organ welled out grandly and led the singers and above all could be heard the silvery tones of the four cornets played by the Park sisters. The Rev. Francis D. Clark presided at the opening session, and devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of East Boston, and 13,000 joined in reciting the Lord's prayer.

The Rev. A. S. Plumb, D. D., extended the greeting from the city pastors, and the welcome of the Boston '95 committee was by the chairman, the Hon. Samuel B. Capen. The greeting extended to Gov. Greenhalge which followed was inspiring in its enthusiasm. The thousands upon the floor, in the gallery and in the balcony went forth cheer after cheer, while white handkerchiefs fluttered like a great cloud of doves. The Governor greeted the Endeavorers as brethren and sisters. Response to the address of welcome was made by the Rev. E. R. Dills, D. D., of San Francisco, in earnest and eloquent words. Dr. Henry O. McCook, of Philadelphia, next made a short but telling address. He said the letters "C. E." had a new significance

for him this morning after what he had said for them. He felt now that they stood for not only Christian Endeavor, but also "country, evangelized," "cities, emancipated" and "Christ enthroned."

Report of the General Secretary. The great audience listened attentively to the reading of the annual report of the general secretary, J. W. Buer, frequently interrupting with applause. Secretary Buer said the total membership of the Christian Endeavor organization was now 2,473,740. In the United States the Presbyterians still lead, with 5,233 Young People's societies and 2,203 Junior societies; the Congregationalists have 3,990 Young People's societies and 1,908 Junior societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 333 Young People's societies and 2,687 Young People's societies; 862 Junior societies; the Baptists, 2,088 Young People's societies and 180 Junior societies; Methodist Episcopal, 931 Young People's societies and 397 Junior societies; Methodist Protestant, 533 Young People's societies and 217 Junior societies; Lutherans, 798 Young People's societies and 245 Junior societies; Cumberland Presbyterians, 609 Young People's societies and 231 Junior societies, and so on through a long list.

The Presbyterians held forth in the hall during the afternoon and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D., of Harrisburg, presided, and the speakers were William M. Benham of Pittsburgh, the Rev. James T. Black of Boston, the Rev. Pleasant Hunter of Minneapolis, J. Howard Breed of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth M. Wishard, the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield and Robert E. Speer of New York; the Rev. John B. Campbell of Baltimore, the Rev. J. A. Ronthal of Indianapolis, President Elizabeth D. Warfield of Easton, Pa., the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Albany and Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Lane of Philadelphia.

The evening meeting opened with a prayer and praise service conducted by Secretary Buer. The annual address was delivered by President Clark. It was frequently interrupted by the applause, and on concluding the vast audience rose and gave him an ovation long to be remembered, closing with the Chautauque salute. After singing "Hallelujah," Evangelist Dwight Moody talked to the young people in a fatherly way. So great was the crowd at Mechanics' Hall that 10,000 were unable to gain admittance and a big open-air meeting was held in Huntington avenue, addressed by President Clark and Mr. Woolley.

Thousands at Tent Endeavor. At Tent Endeavor on Boston common the sound of fervent prayer was mingled with the strains of music wafted over from Tent Williston and the hum of the busy city's trade. Not less than 10,000 persons greeted Lieut. Gov. Wolcott when he rose to welcome the delegates to this big gathering, and through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, of New York, souvenir copies of "America" were given to the delegates. The Endeavorers marched in a body from Mechanics' Building to this big gathering, and they made a picturesque sight with their banners and flags flying.

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MECHANICS' BUILDING, WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

speakers were the Rev. L. A. Crandall of Chicago, the Rev. Clarence A. Barbour of Rochester, the Rev. H. C. Marble of Boston, the Rev. Henry L. Morehouse of New York and the Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis. The speeches avowed of patriotism and called forth great applause. The Rev. J. Z. Tyler of Cleveland presided at the evening prayer

service, and following an address on "Washington, '95," by W. H. Pennell, the annual address of President Clark was read by Prof. James D. Howe of Lexington, Va., and John G. Woolley of



FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D., Founder of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Chicago delivered an interesting temperance address. The great Tent Williston was an inspiring sight all day, the canvas sheltering 10,000 people at each of the three meetings. The services were introduced by a season of song by the chorus, in which the congregation joined with splendid effect. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, presided in the morning, yielding a gavel made from three historic buildings of Boston—the old South Meeting House, the old State House and Faneuil Hall. After the singing of the hymn of welcome George W. Coleman of Boston delivered the welcome of the committee of '95. The Rev. A. S. Gumbart made the address of welcome to the city pastors, and the welcome of the Boston '95 committee was by the chairman, the Hon. Samuel B. Capen. The greeting extended to Gov. Greenhalge which followed was inspiring in its enthusiasm. The thousands upon the floor, in the gallery and in the balcony went forth cheer after cheer, while white handkerchiefs fluttered like a great cloud of doves. The Governor greeted the Endeavorers as brethren and sisters. Response to the address of welcome was made by the Rev. E. R. Dills, D. D., of San Francisco, in earnest and eloquent words. Dr. Henry O. McCook, of Philadelphia, next made a short but telling address. He said the letters "C. E." had a new significance

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DEATH THEIR DOOM.

THIRTEEN PILGRIMS TO ST. ANNE'S SHRINE PERISH.

Second Section of an Excursion Train Plows into the First—Pullman Cars Telescoped—Wheat Drops Five Cents in Chicago—Cornell Wins.

Was a Fatal Crash.

At Craig's Road station, Quebec, a pilgrim excursion on the Grand Trunk road from Sherbrooke was being run in two sections. The first section stopped at Craig's Road to cross an uptrain, when the second section ran into it, the engine plowing through the Pullman and first-class cars. Thirteen persons were killed outright and over thirty hurt. Ten passenger cars and the engine were wrecked.

The pilgrims were en route to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Baupre, where every summer large numbers of sick and crippled gather to invoke the saint to cure them of their diseases. The train was made up of residents from Sherbrooke and the surrounding parishes. The forward train was making good time, having left Richmond at 10 o'clock the night before. On the rear of this train was a Pullman, in which were the priests and others in charge of the party, and it was in this car that most of the loss of life occurred.

The first train reached Craig's Road, which is fourteen miles west of Levis, about 3 o'clock and stopped at the tank to take water. Precautions were taken and the semaphore thrown to danger against the following train. Only the Pullman was out of the wreck, and the rest of the train was crushed into a heap. The Pullman in the rear was wrapped in silence and the sleepers were unaware of the terrible fate that was rushing upon them.

Suddenly there was a great crash. The second train coming at full speed dashed into the rear Pullman of the first section. So great was the impact of the collision that the engine embedded itself in the palace car, and the latter plunged forward and partly telescoped the first-class car immediately in front. Every berth in the Pullman was wrecked and some of the occupants who were asleep never knew what happened to them. They died sleeping. Others awoke to their horrible surroundings and position, maimed, bleeding and bruised, conscious of little else but the agony that racked them.

The cries of the wounded and the moans of the dying, and the outpouring of passion from cars that were not badly damaged, and the hurrying forms of the uninjured trainmen with their flickering lanterns, all combined to make a sight seldom exceeded in its horror.

CORNELL THE WINNER.

Sensational Result of the Long-Expected International Boat Race. All the flower of England's nobility, society and college folk saw Cornell defeat the crack English eight, the Leander, without rowing against them in the heat of the race for the Grand Challenge cup of the Henley regatta. The Leander were not ready when the gun was fired and the Cornellists started over the course alone. The winners of the two other races for the Grand Challenge cup were



MEMBERS OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY CLUB.

the Eton and Trinity eights. The Trinity crew beat the Eton crew by six lengths, while the Eton boys came across the finish line with a quarter of a length of clear water showing between their stern and the prow of the Thames boat.

Every good American expected that Cornell would win. The American crew was so sure that it has won in form and manner as related by cable dispatches. Not that Cornell is to blame for the outcome; the American crew was ready to start when the umpire, a Briton, gave the word "Go." The British crew did not start, and the American had no opposition. It is a barren victory. Obviously, the Leander crew was in a state of poor discipline, for in answer to the umpire's question, "Ready?" one of its members said "Yes!" and Cornell had got under way in obedience to the command "Go!" but has been injured and is contemning his comrades' "Yes!" The grand challenge cup now is a trophy of Cornell, but it is a trophy won by misadventure of the Leander crew, rather than of conquest. The expectation was of victory for Cornell; its crew had made the heat, and the Americans had no trial rowing trips over the course; its style of rowing was considered better by competent judges. The best thing that can be done is to row the race over again.

The grand challenge cup is the most coveted of rowing prizes. It can be contested over only by amateurs who are members of a university, or of a public school affiliated to a university, or are members of Her Majesty's army or navy. The cup is held by the winning crew until it is defeated by another. It was believed in America that Cornell would capture the cup. It has captured it, but under existing circumstances it may be well that it shall capture it again.

PANIC IN THE PIT.

Wheat Drops Five Cents a Bushel—Mid Exciting Scenes.

Tuesday was the most nervous and exciting day the Chicago Board of Trade has seen since the farmers came into town some weeks ago and bought wheat from 52 cents to 82 1/2 cents. Wheat declined 5 cents, and many an excited man chased his fortune to the brink of the wheat pit to see it sink out of sight. And these crazy bulls, says a Chicago dispatch, brought their grapping hooks in the shape of reported damage to North-west crops by hot winds, and threatening frosts, etc., and dragged the pit, but they couldn't find their gold. Surely enough, it seemed to be a bottomless pit.

or four minutes had sunk to 83 1/2. This was a great surprise to the bull element, which hoped for a firmer market. The bulls tried to talk, but were choked off. A week ago when the market was hanging fire they were somebody, for they could frighten the bears with a little grand telling how wheat was growing in the shock or something of that kind, but Tuesday morning their chink whistles were dead, their hot winds didn't blow, and their frost melted.

If the bulls were disappointed when the price of September wheat to 87 1/2, they were doomed to greater disappointment later. They pulled when a little rally to 87 1/2 was made, but that market was only fooling them when it went up there. It soon turned around and came down half lickety-cut again, and sold down to 84 cents. But this wasn't the bottom. Almost toward the close of the session the price simply leaped over the 85's and closed at 82 1/2.

In New York the speculative pyrotechnics at the Produce Exchange were dazzling to both the bulls and the bears in wheat, and both factions were equally excited. A dispatch from the Chicago market made the hair of the bulls stand on end and it made the bears blink. That makes 8 cents in two days. The bulls thought the course of prices altogether too much like tobogganing. The sudden tumble—the greatest in years—caused a grand old time in the market. The fact that wheat closed at 82 1/2-8 cents represented a drop within twenty-four hours that was calculated to create almost a panic.

WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN.

Signal Service Report on Temperature and Crop Conditions.

The official crop and weather bulletin for the past week shows the average to be three to six degrees above the average throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Heavy rains have fallen in Oklahoma, Missouri and the northern portion of the Gulf region. Through the Southern States the average fall has been from one to two inches more than the usual amount. The lake region and upper Mississippi Valley had practically no rain. Nebraska and the Dakotas suffered materially from drought.

Corn has made very rapid growth during the week, and except in Michigan, the general outlook for this crop is excellent. Arkansas reports the largest crop in years, and in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri the outlook is most promising. The general outlook for spring wheat continues most flattering. Winter wheat harvest is practically completed and thrashing continues general. Some damage in stock has been caused in Maryland by heavy rains, also in Missouri and Kansas. Tobacco is growing well in Kentucky, but the crop is uneven. In Maryland it is in excellent condition and in Ohio it is improved, except in the central part of the State, where it is suffering from drought. From the Central and Southwestern States the reports are as follows:

Illinois—Last week very favorable except in southern counties; wheat and rye thrashing general, yield light, quality poor; oats harvest completed in southern and progressing in central counties; straw short, yield light; corn growing finely, and generally laid by; laying continues with very light crop.

Minnesota—All late sown crops and grasses injured in south half by drought now intensifying and spreading; rainfall

DRAKE IS THEIR MAN.

IOWA REPUBLICANS NAME HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

Six Ballots Were Necessary—Parrott for Lieutenant Governor—The Platform—One Thousand Fall with an Atlantic City Convention Hall Floor.

The Ticket.

Governor.....Francis M. Drake
Lieutenant Governor.....Matt Parrott
Supreme Judge.....Josiah Given
Supt. Public Instruction.....Henry Sablin
Railroad Com.....George W. Perkins

The Iowa Republican State convention met in Des Moines for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of the Public Instruction, and Railroad Commissioner. There were 1,242 delegates, requiring 622 to nominate.

The auditorium of Calvary tabernacle, the scene of the convention, was plentifully decorated with flags and bunting, and when the chairman of the State Central Committee, J. E. Blythe, called the convention to order at 10:54 every seat was filled. There were 2,000 visitors in addition to the delegates. Senator Allison appeared on the stage and the entire assemblage arose and united in a series of tremendous applause. Senator Allison bowed his acknowledgments, but maintained silence. Chairman Blythe named J. R. Lane, of Davenport, as temporary chairman. Mr. Lane's speech was short, but its delivery was delayed by almost incessant applause. The Hon. Lafe Young made permanent chairman and made an exceedingly brief but epigrammatic address.

When the chair announced that balloting for Governor was in order there were no nominating speeches nor presentation of candidates, and no changing of ballots while a ballot was in progress. This was the first time in the history of the party that the balloting was so rapid. The ballots required to decide the nominee for Governor were taken in about two hours. There was intense interest manifested throughout the firesome ordeal.

Gen. Drake made a ten-minute speech accepting the nomination. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and a ballot was taken resulting as follows:

Dungan.....348
Parrott.....608
Ormsby.....211
Kamrar.....50

During the second ballot Dungan's name was withdrawn and the nomination went to Parrott. State Superintendent Sablin, Supreme Judge Given and Railroad Commissioner Perkins were quickly renominated by acclamation. The resolutions were read and adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

Platform Adopted.

The platform in brief repeats the fealty of the party in Iowa to the national party, congratulating the people upon the evidence of returning prosperity, labor re-established on a prosperous basis, all of which is attributed to the prospective return of the Republican party to power. It deplores the destruction of the reciprocity agreements by the Democratic party, offering the declaration of the Minnesota national convention, and the currency question, quoting that plank entire, and urging an international agreement on the silver problem; welcomes the honest and industrious immigrant and declares no other should be permitted to come; favors liberality to the nation's defenders in the way of pensions; congratulates the people that the State will be represented in the next Congress by two Republican Senators and eleven Republican Congressmen, and "with especial pride remembers the services of our senior Senator, whose long and honorable record entitles him to full confidence and enduring affection, and bids with satisfaction the universal desire of the Republicans of the State to continue him in his present field of usefulness until called to the larger services of the nation."

FALL WITH A FLOOR.

Two Hundred People Maimed at an Elks' Social Session in Atlantic City. More than 100 men and women were seriously hurt at the social session tendered by the Atlantic City Elks, lodge to the visiting Elks of the city, at the Casino Wednesday evening. The session had just opened, and only one of the speakers had been heard, when, without the slightest warning, the building, which has not been used for several years, collapsed, and nearly 1,000 persons were thrown to the floor beneath. Many women, the wives of the visiting Elks, went down in the ruins. Fully 200 persons who were on the first floor of the building, and immediately beneath the banquet hall, were crushed beneath the timbers, and lay helpless. One man was killed in the crush, many were severely and slightly wounded. The fact that all the electric lights went out at the time the building gave way, added to the confusion.

An alarm was immediately turned in and the city's force of 200 firemen and every available police officer in the city were called to the scene as a hospital corps. The police ambulance was utilized to convey the injured to their hospital and to the hotels. When the police and firemen arrived on the scene the excitement was intense. Within a few minutes they succeeded in clearing the space in the immediate neighborhood of the building and placed ropes around to keep the crowd back. In the meantime the firemen had set to work to extricate the wounded from beneath the mass of timbers, and they were aided in their work by the hotelkeepers and residents near the scene. Every house was thrown open for the reception of the injured and every available conveyance was pressed into service to carry them to their hotels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 1/2 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 9:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the full of the moon.

M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 249, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

H. TRUMBULL, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 124, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

JOHN F. HUM, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening.

M. SIMPSON, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116, meets alternate Friday evenings.

W. McCULLOUGH, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TEXT, E. O. C. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

A. McCAY, Com.

Wm. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROULF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. P. of P., No. 141, meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

MATHEW HANSON, C. G.

J. EASTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 790, meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

S. S. CLAUGGETT, C. R.

F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, L. O. M. T. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W., meets in regular session every Monday evening.

GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

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Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsula avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling Hotel is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business district, newly built, furnished in first-class style, and has the satisfaction of all. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Large rooms for commercial travelers.

T. NOLAN, Manager.

F. A. BRIGHAM, (Successor to Frank Peters).

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Shaving and Hair

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYSON, MICHIGAN.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW

FOR THE TIME OF YEAR BUSINESS GENERALLY IS GOOD.

The Exaggerated Fears About Crops Have Passed—Uncle Sam to Build Six Yachts—Brice Buys a Railroad—Wyming Settlers Arrive.

Good Volume of Commerce.

R. D. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade shows a business flood so strong and rapid that the conservative fear it may do harm is out of season in July. The seasons this year lay over, and crowd each other. May frosts and frosts, it is now evident, kept back much business that would naturally have been finished before midsummer, and the delayed accumulation of one season gets in the way of efforts to begin another one. But the volume of business is now large for the month, even for a good year. The exaggerated fears about crops have passed, the syndicate is believed both able and determined to protect the treasury, and the time draws near when the marketing of new crops will turn into a national balance if speculation does not hinder. The week has been notable for a sensational fall in wheat of 8 cents in two days, followed by recovery of 5 cents, though neither affords any interpretation of the quite disregarded Government report. The sudden drop in prices was the result of speculative rather than commercial influences, though exports not half as large as last year, 2,067,645 bushels (flour included) from Atlantic ports for two weeks of July, against 4,227,015 last year, had their effect, as well as Western receipts of 1,937,471 bushels, against 2,156,918 last year.

LAST SUNDAY FOR MANY.

Death Comes to Seven of Chicago's Residents. There was an unusual number of fatalities and serious accidents in and near Chicago Sunday. Seven people were killed in a variety of accidents and several of the nine injured were in a serious condition. The deadly trolley got in its work as usual and helped swell the list of killed and injured. There were one or two suicides and several accidental drownings. Probably the most pathetic of the fatalities was the drowning of two brothers, John and Andrew Linson, aged 17 and 15 respectively, in Lake Calumet. They went there to catch fish, but, growing tired of the sport, decided to take a swim. While in the water a short distance from their boat one of the boys was taken with a cramp. He called for help and his brother tried to save him. A few hours after both bodies were recovered tightly clasped in each other's embrace. The boys' mother is prostrated with grief.

PLANS A NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Brice's Purchase of the Akron and Western Explained. Railway men now declare they know why Calvin S. Brice bought the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Road a short time ago. They say he bought it with the certainty that he is forming a great railroad system, which will be the shortest route between Chicago and New York and have ramifications to many of the great business centers. The line will be between the Vanderbilt system on the north and the Erie on the south, and will cross the Erie in several places.

Gumboats for Uncle Sam.

Six magnificent steam yachts, such as could be owned only by the lucky possessors of many millions of dollars, will be built by the navy during the current fiscal year, and although they are to be finer than similar vessels of their class, they promise to be all-around the most useful ships belonging to the United States Government. By a law approved March 2, 1895, provision was made for the construction of six light-draft, composite gumboats, the individual constructive limit of cost being \$250,000, exclusive of the cost of armament.

Serious Trouble Feared.

War between the settlers of Jackson Hole, Fremont County, in Wyoming, and the Bannock Indians is imminent. The dispute has already reached the stage where one of the Indians has been killed and several others imprisoned, and their friends are threatening revenge. The trouble was occasioned by the Indians from Idaho, who, finding game scarce in their own country, organized an expedition into Wyoming.

Marries Seventeen Chicago Couples.

All records of Chicago marriages at Milwaukee were broken Sunday by the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, who united seventeen foreign couples from the big city, who came with the crowds on the excursion steamers. The Rev. Mr. Hunsberger, however, will not make known the names of the couples who were made happy, as he alleges publicity is a handicap to the marriage industry.

Feast on Horseflesh.

The Indiana Association of Veterinary Graduates closed a two days' semi-annual meeting at Marion, Ind., and the delegates assembled for a banquet at the hotel, where thirteen sat down to a banquet of horseflesh. There were porterhouse steaks, boiled meats, roasts and stews.

Arkansans at Flood Tide.

Fears are entertained at Little Rock, Ark., that an overflow will result from the present unprecedented rise in the Arkansas River.

To Release Mrs. Maybrick.

The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are once more renewing their efforts to obtain her release from prison.

Big Steamer Burned.

At 1 o'clock Monday morning the large passenger steamer Cibola, of the Niagara Navigation Company, plying between Toronto and Leadstone, N. Y., was burned. She is a total loss. The Cibola cost about \$250,000.

Two Hundred Killed.

Seven hundred Chinese attacked Hsin-chu, Island of Formosa. Two hundred of them were killed and many were captured. On the Japanese side the loss was eleven men.

Towing Oil-Barges to Europe.

It is reported that the Standard Oil Company will try the experiment of towing oil barges from the Atlantic ports to Europe, something which has never before been tried, and which, if successful, will have a decided effect on the foreign oil-trade and towing business.

Street Car Run Down.

An electric car and an Erie freight train came together on a crossing in Warren, O. The electric car was run over by passengers returning from Hiram Park. Frank Wilson, a Niles grocer, was killed. Mrs. G. Holder, of Warren, was seriously injured.

GOLD FROM THE CAIR.

Offered to the United States to Bring About the Reservoir.

Recent discussion in the press of the gold reserve in the treasury has been a subject of considerable interest. The Rothschild bond syndicate recalled to a Washington man familiar with most of the inside history of the Cleveland administration the fact that Count Alexander III. of Russia once offered to loan the United States the gold necessary to maintain the reserve at any figure desired. The friendly tender was declined by the President, because, after several weeks of consideration and deliberation, and telegraphic correspondence back and forth between Washington and St. Petersburg, it was decided that the President had not the authority to issue bonds or otherwise incur indebtedness on behalf of the government. Since then the power of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds has been determined, and the offer was repeated by the present Russian ruler. It might be expected that the story of the proposition made by the czar and the way it was received by the President and his advisers was one of the best-kept secrets of the White House. Although the incident occurred some two years ago, no hint of it reached the public until now.

THE BALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base-ball League:

	P	W	L	Per cent.
Baltimore	67	35	22	.61
Pittsburgh	67	40	27	.597
Boston	59	34	25	.576
Chicago	70	40	30	.571
Cincinnati	63	38	27	.571
Cleveland	68	38	30	.558
Philadelphia	61	33	28	.541
Brooklyn	62	33	30	.524
New York	62	31	31	.500
Washington	58	23	35	.397
St. Louis	67	23	44	.343
Louisville	61	12	49	.197

WESTERN LEAGUE.

In the Western League the clubs close the week in the following order:

	P	W	L	Per cent.
Indianapolis	61	39	22	.639
Detroit	63	35	28	.556
Grand Rapids	63	35	28	.556
Kansas City	62	34	28	.543
Milwaukee	64	33	31	.516
St. Paul	61	31	30	.508
Minneapolis	61	27	34	.443
Terre Haute	61	29	32	.470

TO BUILD A FLYING MACHINE.

Signal Service Officers, confident of the practicability of Air Ships.

The officials of the army signal service have practically decided to build a flying machine. The construction will probably be under the supervision of Captain Glassford, who, under Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, has been carrying on extensive experiments in military ballooning for the last three years. Captain Glassford is making preparations for an expedition to the Arctic region, and he has been engaged in connection with the Denver exposition, to open July 1, 1896. During the intervening year every effort will be lent to the construction of an apparatus which may actually carry a man. The mechanism to be used is a kind of flying machine, and the only kind of flying machine on the aeroplane order which has actually succeeded in transporting a man in free air. Captain Glassford is an enthusiast both as to the future of his balloon experiments and the accomplishment of mechanical flight by means of the aeroplane.

VETERANS TO GO TO GEORGIA.

Colonization Scheme Reported to Be Ripe for Business to Begin.

The old soldiers' Georgia colonization scheme, which contemplates the moving of 15,000 families and nearly 70,000 people from the North to Georgia before the close of the year, is according to the Indianapolis dispatch, about ready for the exodus to begin. P. H. Fitzgerald, originator of the plan, will leave for Georgia next week to make the closing payment on the twenty-six-mile square of land. He will also visit the southern end of Georgia and officials of that State, who have become interested in the enterprise, and deeds for the colony land will be made out at once. Mr. Fitzgerald says 11,700 heads of families have taken shares and 55,000 people are ready to move into the new colony. The farmers who have bought will be the Drew farm, where Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was captured. It numbers 580 acres.

For Trans-Pacific Trade.

Representative Doolittle, of Washington, who has recently made a trip to China and Japan, speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of extended American trade in those countries and he thinks that the opening up of the interior of China under the provisions of its new treaty with Japan will furnish an opportunity for American enterprises. He suggests various methods of developing this trade, one of which would be the carrying of a portion of the raw product into coils such as would be accepted by the Orientals. He observed with special interest the popularity of the English silver coin known as the chop dollar and expresses the opinion that the United States should give its time in initiating the special coin for the trans-Pacific trade.

Exciting Man Hunt.

Two thousand persons saw a policeman kill a man Monday night in the heart of Chicago. The man had tried to rob a saloon and kill the man who owned the place. He was put to flight and dashed into the street with the saloon-keeper in pursuit. Several hundred men, carrying blocks they ran, over a cable car, and then a mob joined in the chase. The would-be thief fired at his pursuers and wounded two of them. He was brought to bay at last and shot to death. The chase began at McGinn's saloon, No. 14 Adams street. The man was killed in front of the woman's entrance to the Auditorium Hotel in Congress street. The three men who were wounded were badly hurt and one is not expected to live.

A Fatal Precaution.

Miss Katie Connell, of Pittsburgh, found a revolver in the pocket of her young brother, and for safety she took it away from him. She was out on the porch, intending to fire off the cartridges in the chamber of the revolver. The first shot she fired struck Mrs. Catherine Kelly, a neighbor, and killed her instantly.

Stue for Harry Hayward.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has granted a stay of execution in the case of Harry T. Hayward, under sentence of death for the murder of Catherine Gine, until after the appeal can be heard in the October term.

Sons of Temperance.

The fifty-first annual session of the national division Sons of Temperance opened in Cleveland. The principal business of the gathering consists in the revision of the constitution.

Wolverine Woods Ablaze.

Thousands on railroads from the north due in Grand Rapids, Mich., early Wednesday evening did not arrive until after midnight, having been delayed by forest fires at various places along the line. On

the Chicago and West Michigan roads the little towns of Wallin and Clary, between Thompsonville and Traverse City, have been entirely wiped out, and the residents have taken refuge at Thompsonville. The fires are down, but the particulars are not available. The cause of the fires is being reported that no lives were lost. On the Grand Rapids and Indiana the village of Mottley is threatened, and fires have been raging along the track between Manton and Mancelona. The summer resort of Clary, Mich., was the scene of a fire last night and was in danger of being burned. Wallin consisted of one hotel, one store, a saw-mill, warehouse, coal-bin and about twenty houses. People are without clothing or food. One child is missing. Many were overcome by the heat. Already a number of farmhouses have been burned and the people are coming into the towns with tears streaming down their faces, because, as they declare, they have lost all the property they have on earth. From the ports along Lake Michigan and Huron come reports that the smoke from the forest fires is proving a serious menace to navigators.

NO MONEY IN MEAT.

Armour Tells New-Yorkers Why Steaks Come High.

Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, was a passenger on the steamship Paris from New York the other day. He said before leaving: "The beef and pork packing industry is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. The public has an erroneous idea with regard to the business in which I am interested. There has been no trust formed to advance prices nor to take advantage of a mythical scarcity of cattle to raise the market. The cattle raisers are the cause of the situation. They are holding their cattle at such figures as compel the packers to pay unprofitable prices for stock, and in order to get out without any loss we have had to advance prices to the market men. The result is that there has been no money in meat for a long time."

PLAN FOR A BULLFIGHT.

Amphitheater to Seat 10,000 People Being Constructed at Atlantic City.

Arrangements are being made at Atlantic City, for the holding of a carnival of sports, of which a genuine bullfight is to be the principal feature. It will be held early in the fall. The bullfight will be conducted in the same way as in the City of Mexico, and two of the American cowboys of the Mexican capital have been engaged to conduct the affair. A pen 140 feet in diameter has been constructed, and seats for 10,000 people are now being erected. This will be the first bullfight ever witnessed in the United States. The authorities say that they will prevent the affair.

CUBAN REBELS LOSE HEAVILY.

Many Slain by Gasco's Troops in a Three Days' Fight.

Havana advices say: Gen. Gasco has had a three days' fight with the rebels in the Sierra Maestra. The insurgents lost a great many killed and the troops captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and horses. No further details of the fighting have been yet received. Gen. Navarro is pursuing the insurgents under the command of Antonio Maceo, near Daiquiri, province of Santiago de Cuba. After being driven from that place the rebels occupied positions at Alto Villalon and later at Matayegua, from which place they retreated before the advance of the troops with heavy loss.

Fall with the Floor.

The social session tendered by Atlantic City, N. J., lodge to the visiting Elks at the Baltic Casino ended in a disaster in which fully 100 persons were seriously injured. The session had just opened and only one of the speakers had been heard, when the slightest warning, the building, which had not been used for several years, collapsed and fully 1,000 persons were thrown to the floor beneath.

Spofford's Accounts Unsatisfactory.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, for over thirty years librarian of Congress, has not rendered satisfactory accounts to the Treasury Department for the last two quarters of the fiscal year just ended, and as a consequence his accounts are being investigated.

Chopped to Pieces in Bed.

Near Kayaville, Ill., Thomas Byington, a well-to-do farmer, was literally chopped to pieces while in bed, by Nepheli Blamiers, his stepson. The two men had a slight quarrel the previous evening.

Will Spend \$50,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company this year will spend in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 in the way of improvements, alterations and extension to its property east and west of Pittsburgh.

Kurd Depredations Continue.

The condition of the Armenians at Van shows no signs of improvement. The Kurds are continuing their depredations.

Cochran for Speaker.

William C. Cochran was chosen Speaker of the Illinois House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Meyer.

Fire at Detroit.

Several employees of G. F. Case and 100 of his horses were cremated in a fire in his livery barn at Detroit.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$2.25 to \$3.00; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 4c to 6c per lb. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, white, 42c to 47c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c; rye, 30c to 31c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 47c to 49c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, white, 31c to 32c; rye, 49c to 51c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, prime, \$5.50 to \$5.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 1, hard, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 51c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 32c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 65c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 44c to 47c; oats, No. 2, white, 27c to 28c; barley, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; pork, mess, \$10.75 to \$11.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, white, 33c to 34c; butter, creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

TEACHERS IN DENVER.

MEETING OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Thousands of Educators from All Parts of the Country Assemble to Discuss the Best Methods for Carrying on Their Work.

Is a Brainy Body.

Denver during the past week has been filled with educators from all parts of the country, who assembled by thousands to attend the annual convention of the National Educational Association. It is the largest educational body in the world. The claim is also made that it is the most important body, not only because it is the largest body, but also because it is differentiated into so many specialties. There are in the association thirteen departments, each independent in itself, yet forming a part of the whole. The constitution provides for eleven departments and a National Council of Education. The thirteen departments are found in the Herbert Club. This is perhaps to be regarded more as a group than a department. It is an association of Herbartians to whom philosophy is both food and drink, and who take advantage of the association meetings for their gatherings, making a very welcome accompaniment. The other regular departments of the association are school superintendence, normal schools, elementary schools, higher instruction, industrial education, art education, kindergarten instruction, music ed-



PRESIDENT N. M. BUTLER.

ucation, secondary education, child study, and business education.

Each of the morning sessions was devoted to the discussion of a special subject. The debate began with the reading of papers prepared by educators of experience, followed by a general expression of opinion. All addresses were limited to five minutes. The topics discussed were as follows:

1. The co-ordination of studies in elementary education.
 2. The duty and opportunity of the schools in promoting patriotism and good citizenship.
 3. The instruction and improvement of teachers now at work in the schools.
- Papers on the first topics were read by Chancellor W. E. Payne of Nashville, Prof. Jackson of the Cook County, Ill., Normal School, and Prof. Charles McMurry of Illinois University. The second topic had treatment at the hands of Superintendent Martin of Boston, Principal Johnson of the Winthrop Training School at Columbia, S. C., and Superintendent Steele of Omaha. The speakers on the program for the third topic were Prof. A. D. Odlin of Kansas State University, and Superintendent Jones of Cleveland, Ohio.

At the evening sessions addresses were made by the president of the association, by Chancellor W. E. Payne of Nashville, Prof. Joseph LeConte of the University of California, President Baker of the University of Colorado, and by Hamilton W. Mable, editor of the Outlook. Of the twenty-eight names which appeared on the program for the general sessions, fourteen are those of persons engaged in public

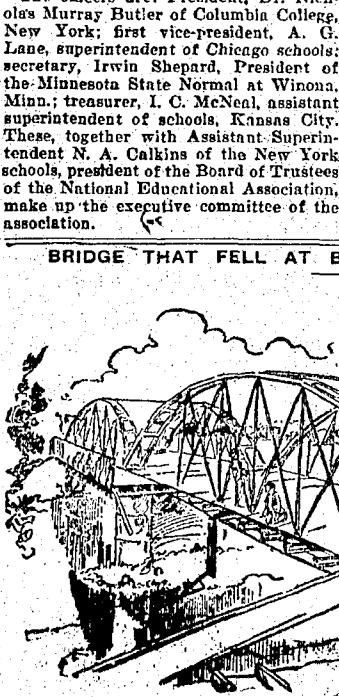


VICE-PRESIDENT A. G. LANE.

the school work, six in normal schools and seven in colleges and universities were swept away. At Winona eighty buildings succumbed. Five residences, a church, and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. A schoolhouse and a church were blown down at New Albany, Kan. Many buildings were leveled at Ardmore, Ok. The path was from northwest to southeast and covered a wedge-shaped area fifteen miles wide at the northern portion and extending a length of nearly fifty miles. Two-thirds of the wind-mills in the path of the storm are down and sheds and barns without number are wrecked. A freight train was overturned at Canton.

Several buildings were blown down at Chickasaw, La., among which was the Rock Island freight depot and a large stock mill near by. These summaries are only a fraction of loss in property. The greatest burden falls upon the farmers, as the season is too far spent to plant new crops, and suffering must surely follow in the storm's wake. The country's granary has been cleaned out. Details of individual suffering and experiences will fill volumes.

BRIDGE THAT FELL AT BRISTOL, IND., ON JULY 4.



The National Council of Education, which met in advance of the general association, is composed of sixty members, also of the National Educational Association, and chosen from that body to membership in the council on account of special prominence in educational and association work.

ANOTHER WHITE HOUSE BABY.

The Third Daughter of the House of Cleveland Is Born. At 4:30 Sunday afternoon a girl was born to President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Gray Gables, their summer home.



MRS. CLEVELAND. (From a recent photograph.)

Mother and child are both doing very well. The new baby had been expected by all the summer residents of Buzzard's Bay, though beyond vague rumors of such an event it was not known generally outside. Saturday Mr. Cleveland did not go fishing, and the grown people told their children it would be well to look sharp, as the long-awaited visit of the stock to Gray Gables was close at hand. All of the neighbors of the Clevelands, both rich and poor, were in a state of suppressed excitement, and many of them strolled by Gray Gables in the hope of hearing something. A few saw Mr. Cleveland and asserted that he looked anxious but hopeful. There was a general feeling that the stock was going to do the proper thing, and would bring a little note that would perpetuate the name of the great man. But Dr. Bryant found the Cleveland stock had again behaved itself in the traditional manner of the stocks that bring baby presents to the houses of the great. And so Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have three daughters each separated from the other by almost exactly two years.

Ruth Cleveland, the first child, was born Saturday, Oct. 3, 1891, shortly after midnight, at 818 Madison avenue, New York. She was named Ruth, as that had been the name of Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and the mother always liked it. The



GRAY GABLES. (The President's Summer Home.)

baby was baptized Jan. 9, 1892, in Lake Wood, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Wilton Meris Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. The second girl was born Sept. 9, 1893, in the White House, being the first child of a President to be born under that roof. It was decided to name the child Esther, and it was said that there was no special significance other than the parents' partiality for Scriptural names and that it means "a star" and "good fortune." The baby was christened in the White House, Feb. 10, 1894, by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

ADD TO DEATH LIST.

Loss of Life in Kansas and Missouri Reported to Be Forty-Two.

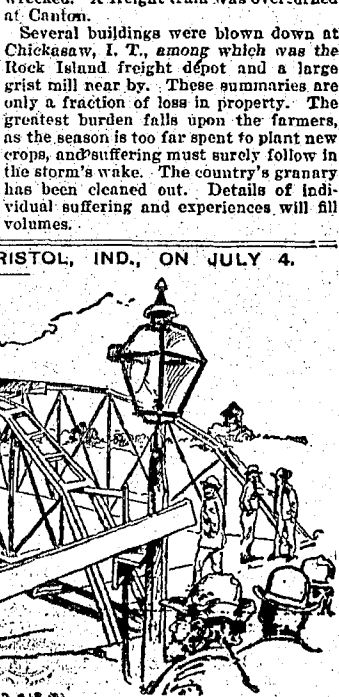
The recent storms in Kansas and Missouri covered an area of 200 square miles in that section and cost thirty-seven lives as far as reported with many others missing, and a property loss that will exceed a million dollars. The probable loss of life, including those reported previously, is as follows:

	Dead.	Injured.
Winona, Mo.	11	Not estimated
Baxter Springs, Kan.	6	11
Columbus, Kan.	1	Not known
Ottawa, Kan.	2	Not known
Van Buren, Ark.	2	Not known
Fish Creek, I. T.	5	Not known
Thomassville, Mo.	5	Not known
Fayetteville, Ark.	3	Not known
Richards, Kan.	1	Not known
Indian Territory (hunters)	6	Not known
Total	42	

Throughout the entire section dwellings, farm buildings, bridges, and fences were swept away. At Winona eighty buildings succumbed. Five residences, a church, and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. A schoolhouse and a church were blown down at New Albany, Kan. Many buildings were leveled at Ardmore, Ok. The path was from northwest to southeast and covered a wedge-shaped area fifteen miles wide at the northern portion and extending a length of nearly fifty miles. Two-thirds of the wind-mills in the path of the storm are down and sheds and barns without number are wrecked. A freight train was overturned at Canton.

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BRIDGE THAT FELL AT BRISTOL, IND., ON JULY 4.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for July 21.

Golden Text: "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee."—Lev. 10: 10.

This lesson is found in Leviticus 10: 1-11, and is one on observed distinctions, and as such it is most timely. We are in an age of indifference. Men say it makes no difference; the Lord will pass it by. Our fathers are looked back upon as straight-laced and over-stern. Eat, drink and be merry is the prevalent cry of the times. But such contempt for God's distinctions is not to be forever passed over. In the divine mind there is a difference put between holy and unholy, between clean and unclean, and the race or the individual that survives must recognize the same. Let a new and severe judgment befall us, let us profit by the experience of Nadab and Abihu. It is given for our instruction to-day.

"Nadab and Abihu." Evil, like goodness, often goes forth two by two. "Sons of Aaron." Priests heretofore do not insure priestly piety. They were sons of Aaron in the flesh, but sons of Babel here in conduct. "Took either of them his censer." They were doing iniquity with the instruments and implements of holiness. How often are the vessels of the Lord's house thus made instruments of base use! "Strange fire before the Lord." What mockery, what blasphemy! Confronting God with that which discerns and denies him. Idolatry is never so abominable as when it stands in the temple of God. But why should the people of the living God ever anywhere offer strange fire?

"Which he commanded them not." Was it positively forbidden or simply not commanded? In either case it was sin, for they were to do all things according to the pattern set in the mount. The reason for new things in religion is because of an absence of approved patterns; it is because the carnal heart is enmity. "There went out fire from the Lord." Fire answering fire. God answers us according to our offering

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Hogs Devour a Little Child—Hostilities Between Muskegon Boom Companies—Aged White Negro Dead—Deaf Mute Instructors Elect Officers.

Devoured by Hogs.
The 2-year-old son of Edward Frost, of Venice Township, was eaten up by hogs. Frost was at work on his farm and his wife busy about the house. The child wandered out in the yard at play. After some time the mother called for the child. Hearing no response she went in search and found he had been attacked by hogs, which had knocked him down and eaten the two lower limbs and one arm. The boy was still alive when found, but died soon after.

Farmers Feel Blue.
A good and sufficient rain has not visited the vicinity of Carleton for the past thirteen weeks. The hay crop, now nearly taken care of, averaged less than one-third of an average crop. Wheat now being harvested will be about one-half a crop. Oats are a trifle better, there being some very good fields, but the straw of both oats and wheat is very short, and will afford but little forage after thrashing. But the worst of all at the present time is the pastures, most of which are as bleak and barren as they would be in the month of January.

New Officers Elected.
The American instructors of the Deaf in a convention at Flint adopted a new constitution and elected the following officers for three years: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C., President; F. D. Clark, of the Michigan School, Vice President; S. T. Walker, of the Illinois School, Secretary; J. E. Smith, of the Minnesota School, Treasurer. Three directors were elected, who with the officers, will form the Executive Committee.

Aged White Negro Is Dead.
James M. Jackson, an aged colored man, who within the past eight or ten years has turned nearly white, died in Lansing at the age of 73 years. He was born in Virginia in 1822, and was for many years a slave. The transformation in his color had been gradual, and save in a few spots on his face he was as white as the ordinary Caucasian at the time of his death.

Short State Items.
Brighton may have an electric light plant.

August Peacor, of Alpena, aged 12, was drowned while bathing.

Isaac Griggs, near Vicksburg, cut his throat with a pocket knife.

Ezra B. Hopkins, a Battle Creek switchman, lost his left leg under a train.

Cattle are being poisoned in large numbers near Dryden, and farmers are looking for the culprit.

A Carleton cow kicked her owner, Walter Viles, so hard that for a time he was thought to be dead.

A war among Soo clothiers raged so fiercely that for a while overalls were selling for cent a pair.

Ann Arbor street railway magnates have arranged for a street car to be run twice a day for 10 cents.

A little child of Geo. McIntosh, of Dryden, drank a dose of poison and but for prompt medical aid might have died.

Testimony was begun at Detroit in the second trial of Dr. D. J. Seaman, charged with causing the death of Emily Hall.

Marcellus has a citizen who jabs a knife blade into bicycle tires when the wheels are left in front of stores or dwellings.

Martin Fischer was struck on the head by a falling tree at Good Harbor and died a few hours later from his injuries.

Floyd Gibson, of Jackson, who beat his wife, threw his landlady off the porch and chased a neighbor with a revolver, has gone to the House of Correction.

The Salvation Army, midwife, of Flint, who stands 42 inches high and weighs only 45 pounds, is showing the straight and narrow road to some pretty big sinners at Alpena.

Rev. D. Engle, of Mackinaw City, has been preaching since the death of his wife, and is "Life and Work of Christ," and he hasn't by any means exhausted the subject yet.

Crops in Huron County are good excepting hay and oats. A 3-acre field this year yielded two tons of hay where last year it yielded twenty. Farmers are putting old strawstacks in the barns for feed.

There are a wonderfully sympathetic lot of people at A. Adams' dental office. The cries of a victim were so heart-rending that all the employees in the room quit work and sat down for a crying bee.

At Muskegon hostilities between the old and new boom companies were resumed by the arrest of the forty-three employees of the new company on charges of trespass. The old company will arrest all persons touching on their land or driving logs on what they term their private waters. This move, if successful, will result in the complete blockade of millions of feet of logs and the closing of every mill in the city.

By the death of Thomas Phillips at Woodville, the famous light brigade whose charge at Balaklava Oct. 25, 1864, made a bright page in history, was reduced to three members, who are now pensioners living in England. Mr. Phillips came out of the battle with a score of bullet wounds and saber cuts, though none of them proved serious. He had among his possessions a bronze medal commemorating the deed of the brigade, which he carried with him until his death from the hands of Queen Victoria. He was 70 years of age and had been a resident of the locality for upward of twenty years.

A small crew of miners has been set at work at the Quinnessee mine, which has been abandoned for the past five or six years. The present demand for Bessemer ore is so far greater than the supply that every available source of supply is being worked.

A farmer living near Corwin set fire to a pile of brush, when a high wind came up and the flames spread in all directions. The farmers turned out en masse and by plowing and back-firing saved many fields of standing grain. One hundred acres were burned over and several buildings were barely saved.

A sea serpent has been seen in one of the lakes near Battle Creek. It had the head of a bushy basket, adorned with long flowing black whiskers.

Rev. W. C. Hicks, pastor of Central M. E. Church at Iron Mountain, will leave his charge in August and go to Chicago, where he has accepted the pastorate of a church.

The Kalamazoo Council ordered the Citizens' Street Railway Company to provide the cars with rubber tires to prevent repetition of the late fatal accident. The matter was thoroughly discussed, one member suggesting that to paint the poles red, white and blue would prevent accidents by their conspicuousness.

Many fields of corn are being destroyed by cutworms.

Bloomington Macabees have organized a base-ball team.

Benton Harbor entertained the Michigan Press Association.

A fur dealer of Athens has purchased over 70,000 skins in Michigan this year.

Fire destroyed the mill plant of Rust & Eaton at Zilwaukee. Loss, \$12,000; insured, \$10,000.

Widow Bontekoe's 9-year-old son fell from a sailboat on Macatawa bay and drowned.

Miss Olivia Peterson, of Grand Rapids, ran away from home because of a quarrel with her aunt.

Mrs. Cornelia Decker, 70 years old, who went to the front herself during the civil war, died at Owosso.

Azalia gardeners are irrigating their gardens by utilizing the street sprinkler, and claim fine results.

Fire destroyed the main building of the Greenville Implement Company. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Mrs. Dennis Goldenyne, of Bay City, has been appointed a deputy sheriff, in fulfillment of an election promise.

Prof. T. F. Morgan, of Manchester, will take the Chair of Ancient History and Political Economy at Lafayette, Ind.

Bush fire threatened buildings in one end of Decatur, but turned tail when new water works appliances were turned on them.

Grasshoppers have eaten up all the beans near West Oshtemo, and are fast mowing way with clover, wheat, rye, corn, and potatoes.

A number of brick stores are being built at Gaffen to replace the wooden store buildings destroyed in the recent disastrous fire.

Fire threatened for a time the existence of Crosswell. It started in the barn of H. D. Franklin and is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

The steeple of Holy Rosary Church, at Lake Linden, was struck by lightning and damaged, the rectory adjacent also receiving injury.

Edward Rutherford, a well-known and popular young man of Long Lake township, was taken with a cramp while bathing in the lake and drowned.

Gen. Alger, of Detroit, while in Grand Marais, was serenaded by the band boys of that city. The General returned the compliment with a \$20 bill.

Michael Price, a veteran woodsman, lay down on the railroad track near Alpena in an excess of patriotism after the Fourth. The loss of his left leg caused death.

Gertrude Andree, aged 23, daughter of F. A. Andree, employee of the Holland furniture factory, was fatally burned. Her dress became ignited at a wood fire.

Melburne Rockwell, charged with being an accomplice of Del Swartz in the murder of Willard Johnson near Colon last October, has been acquitted at Centerville.

In Detroit Mayor Pingree acted as motorman on the first train over the lines of the new electric 3-cent railway, with its forty miles of track, and which cost \$1,500,000.

The Anderson hotel, two lively bars and several other buildings were destroyed by fire at Crosswell. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

In the Circuit Court at Adrian George P. Robertson, a wealthy Ogden farmer, paid a fine of \$25 for selling cider to some young men neighbors. He didn't know it was against the law.

Frank Hadly, 14 years old, was drowned the river at Lansing while bathing on Sunday. His older brother, having a narrow escape from the same death while attempting to rescue him.

A large barn belonging to Mr. Strickland, living six miles north of Homer, burned to the ground. Spontaneous combustion. Barn and contents insured in Farmers' Mutual for \$3,500.

The city of North Muskegon and vicinity have been in peril from forest fire. Forest fires were threatened on all sides and the farmers turned out in a body to check the headway.

Berry box factories in southwestern Michigan are running night and day to supply the unprecedented demand for packages in which to ship the enormous berry crop in that section this season.

F. Hamilton, living five miles west of Homer, was sent with a team after chairs for his brother's funeral. The horses became frightened and ran away, seriously injuring Mr. Hamilton, who died Friday night.

Near Romeo seven barns and a farmhouse, with their contents, owned by John Brewer, burned to the ground. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. The loss is \$10,000; well insured.

The cruiser Michigan left Detroit for Mackinac, where she will spend a week examining the channel for dangerous rocks recently reported. Next week she will return to Detroit to give the naval reserves an outing.

Mrs. Levi Pierce, living four and a half miles southeast of Coopersville, was murdered while her husband was working in the fields, where he had gone after having a quarrel with his wife, leaving a daughter and a grandson in the house.

D. Dolp, 13 years old, was drowned while bathing in Muskegon Lake. He could not swim, and it is thought walked into a hole. Life was hardly extinct when he was taken out of the water, but all efforts to revive him were of no avail.

In 1891 the court house of Muskegon County was destroyed by fire, and when the ruins were picked over, the corner-stone of the building dated 1893, was found intact. On the stone were the names of the three members of the committee who had charge of the erection of the building. Only one of the three is now living, and the corner-stone is now in his possession, having been given to him by the board of supervisors. The gentleman is Thomas D. Smith, who now lives at Ravenna and is nearly 80 years of age.

The summer meeting of the Michigan Millers' Association was held in Grand Rapids with a large attendance. The conclusion was reached that Michigan wheat would reach about 65 per cent. of an average crop, with a greatly reduced acreage.

Some days ago, Cash, the 9-year-old son of George Reeves, of Carleton, fell into a horse-drawn well and was killed by the machine. He was terribly mangled, his right leg being almost torn from his body. Sunday the limb was amputated and it is thought the little fellow will recover.

Lars Erickson, a young man employed at the Quincy mine, near Houghton, was killed with his throat cut and unable to speak. Prompt surgical aid was given and he may live. No weapon was found on him and no reason known for an act which is supposed to be suicidal, but may have been a murderous assault.

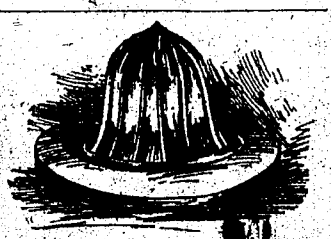
While Stanley Jones was burning a chopping, near Fountain, his little son Harold followed after him and, walking into a hole in the ground, fell and was killed. The boy's hands and feet were almost literally roasted before the father could come to the rescue. The child suffered great agony and the result may be fatal.

MONEY IN PATENTS.

LITTLE THINGS THAT HAVE MADE MILLIONS.

An Inkstand That Already Has Made \$200,000—A Pen That Pays \$40,000 a Year and a Boutonniere That Brings in \$12,000.

Invent Something.
Do you need money? If so, why not give your attention to the invention of small and useful articles which may



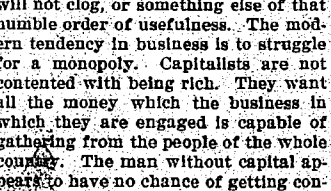
THIS WAS SOLD FOR \$200,000.

be patented? A little invention will satisfy anybody that a great amount of money has been made in recent years from small, and, in some cases, trivial patents. It is true that the inventor has not in all cases secured much of the profit himself, but it seems that with energy and ordinary business ability he should be able to do so. How trivial the invention may be is shown by the statement that the "Pigs-in-Clover" puzzle brought in \$100,000. Experience does not prove that it is wise for the inventor to occupy himself with



A PEN THAT PAYS \$40,000 A YEAR.

such a thing if he can invent something useful. Patents which did not earn a tenth as much as "Pigs-in-Clover" in the same period are profitable still. Of course it is given to few to invent such things as telephones or valuable improvements on them, but many intelligent men must feel themselves capable of devising a mulligan bottle that will not clog, or something else of that humble order of usefulness. The modern tendency in business is to struggle for a monopoly. Capitalists are not contented with being rich. They want all the money which the business in which they are engaged is capable of gathering from the people of the whole country. The man without capital appears to have no chance of getting con-



A BOUTONNIERE SOLD FOR \$12,000 A YEAR.



INVENTION THAT HAS EARNED A MILLION.

number of others for which the public is now waiting. Among the remarkably profitable small inventions is an ingenious automatic shading pen, for which the inventor is to receive \$40,000 a year. This pen is used in engraving, and it makes it possible to use four colors at the same time. A novelty in an auto-

matic inkstand is another example. This keeps an equal supply of clear ink always ready for the pen. It is said that \$200,000 has been realized by this. An automatic funnel was sold for \$37,000, a knitting machine has earned millions, a squirt buttonette brings royalties of \$12,000 a year.

Among the inventions which it is promised would realize a fortune are a key-board typewriter which could be sold for \$25, a device to deaden the noise made by the typewriter, a way of making kerosene odorless, a cheap envelope which cannot be opened without detection, a time stamp for street letter boxes, showing time of deposit of letters. There is, of course, great field for inventions useful in the household. A shoe polishing machine would confer much happiness and improve the general appearance of the community. The great bar to the happiness of the average pipe smoker is the difficulty of cleaning the instrument. As yet it cannot be done without much unpleasant labor. A pipe that will not foul will make a fortune.

Small Farms.
The thrifty Eastern farmer, who cultivates thoroughly his ten or twenty acres of fertile soil, is probably better off than his Western brothers on their hundred-acre farms, and he is making a better living, writes Prof. R. P. Mason. He is better off because he has found out from experience that ten acres are often quite enough for one man to farm, and that when a farm of this size is properly run it pays a good living. His whole life is a steady one, and not a speculative one. He does not expect to make big profits and grow rich suddenly. The dairymen of New York and Pennsylvania, the fruit growers of New Jersey and the Hudson River and the general market gardeners of Massachusetts settle down quietly to their small farms and make them pay, because it is a steady job, and a sure one if properly worked. There are plenty of indications that small farms are increasing throughout the West, especially in the dairy districts. Young farmers who understand their business do not require large estates in the West, as they have been taught to believe. They will do much better to buy one-tenth the amount of land, and put the rest of the money in the bank or in improvements. In the end it will pay a better rate of interest.

The Care of Farming Tools.
Foreigners who have traveled through the United States have always been struck by the carelessness of our farmers in regard to their machinery. No other farmers in the world make such general use of the devices for saving lost produce by modern invention, and nowhere else are such implements so neglected when not in actual use. Too often a farmer who buys a valuable machine leaves it standing out of doors, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather until he has occasion to use it again the following year. Then when he examines it he finds it seriously out of repair, and he suffers dearly while it is being put into good condition. Sometimes the damage is so great that he is persuaded to trade the machine off for a new one, paying a large sum "to boot."

One good effect of the hard times has been the development of greater care in this respect among our agricultural population. People who have traveled extensively through the Southern and Western States during the last winter report that the farmers now keep their machines under cover more generally than they ever did before.—Florida Citizen.

The Chinese Style of Boats.
There are three Chinese junks in San Francisco Bay engaged in the shrimp trade. A reporter who visited one of them, the Lund Sun, found everything arranged contrary to nature, according to Western notions. The planking of the deck ran athwartship, the anchor hung over the stern, the rudder had a large number of diamond-shaped holes in it and the bathing-like sail was hoisted with an uncouth windlass, though it would be quicker and easier to give the halyards a few pulls. Then the ribs came up a few inches above the deck and the side-planking ran beyond the stern, as if the ship carpenter had forgotten to come back with a saw and finish his job. Nevertheless the captain of the Lund Sun regards her as a clipper and wants to enter in the Fourth of July regatta, if there is to be one.

Presence of Mind.
The fault of exaggeration is a common one, but not all who indulge it have the presence of mind to retrieve their blunders as did a certain admiral. He was describing a voyage, at supper, one night. "While cruising in the Pacific," said he, "we passed an island which was positively red with lobsters."

"But," interrupted one of the guests, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," replied the admiral, nothing daunted, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs."

Kick at all times and about everything and you will become known in time as high authority and a great critic.



THE WHEEL FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE.



OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

The Improved Ground Cherry Growing Rapidly in Favor—How to Secure Hay on Swampy—Protecting Vines from the Striped Beetle.

The Ground Cherry.
With many farmers the ground cherry is classed among the weeds, as it grows wild in many parts of the central and western States. Its value as a fruit has not been generally appreciated and until the past few years it was seldom seen in cultivation. An improved variety is now finding its way in our seedmen's catalogues, says the American Agriculturist, and that it is

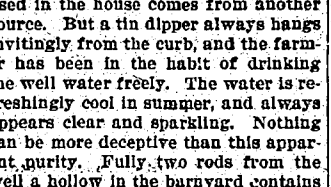


IMPROVED GROUND CHERRY.

no doubt that it will grow rapidly in favor. The plant is quite hardy, and will thrive on any soil where potatoes will grow. The fruit when the husk has been removed is a handsome yellow cherry of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It has something of a strawberry flavor, and is excellent for sauce, pie, or preserves. For winter use the fruit may be canned or dried. Or if kept in a cool place in its husk the cherry will keep plump and sound until December, or later. In growing ground cherries about the same method is pursued as in growing tomatoes. The seeds are sown in hotbeds, and the young plants are not taken to the garden until danger of frost is past. The ground cherry is wonderfully prolific. The first ripe ones are gathered about the first of August. After this the fruit may be picked every two or three days until cut off by frost.

Deadly Well Water.
One of my neighbor farmers, a man in the prime of life, hale and healthy up to last week, is prostrated by typhoid fever. Three doctors are battling to save him. Against the physicians, says the New York Tribune, an invisible, malignant host contend, and the issue is in doubt. The sick man occupies a trim, white farmhouse, with neat surroundings. Only in one spot may carelessness, and perhaps fatal neglect, be detected. The well is dangerously near the barnyard. The water used in the house comes from another source. But a tin dipper always hangs invitingly from the curb, and the farmer has been in the habit of drinking the well water freely. The water is refreshingly cool in summer, and always appears clear and sparkling. Nothing can be more deceptive than this apparent purity. Fully two rods from the well a hollow in the barnyard contains a pool, discolored by the drainings of manure heaps. This liquid, sinking through the soil, mingles with subterranean streams, and the germs of typhoid are carried into the well. It is wise to abandon any well the water of which can possibly become thus contaminated. As water is more confined in a well than in a constantly flowing spring, the danger of using it is greater.

Securing Hay on Swamps.
Owners of swamps frequently find it impossible to store hay during the summer season because of softness of soil and water ways preventing the use of horse and wagon. The hay is cut during a dry period when the marsh will support a man, cured and cocked on a number of piles as shown in the cut. If the cock is intended for a large one, boards are laid over a dozen or more piles; if small, the hay is laid on the



FOR STACKING MARSH HAY.

piles heads. During winter when the ground is frozen, the hay is easily removed by horse and sled.—Farm and Home.

Largest Beehive in the World.
Probably the largest beehive in the world is that at Bee Rock, Cal., says the Massachusetts Ploughman. The rock is, in fact, itself the hive. It is a granite boulder, rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alameda, and it is beamed and scored with fissures of diverse sizes, whose depths have never been sounded. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees, and overflow with honey. It is impossible to estimate the quantity stored in the hidden recesses, and it is needless to say that nobody will behold enough to explore. It is not without considerable peril that honey hunters ride the bees of that which appears at the edge of and outside the fissures, and that comes to many hundred pounds' weight every year.

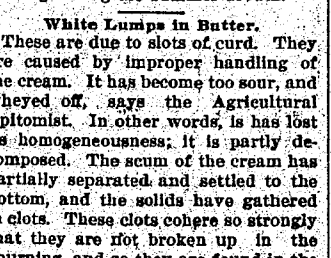
Caring Clover Hay.
After many years of unsatisfactory experience with clover hay, says a writer in "Ohio Farmer," I finally learned how to cure it so that it will surely keep. The secret lies in curing twice. We cut usually quite late in the afternoon what we can care for in a day, and if the following day proves a good hay day, cure it as rapidly as possible, and by 2 o'clock it will feel perfectly dry. I then put it into cocks, and always find it the next morning damp and clammy. About 10 o'clock we open

the cocks and dry out this gathered moisture, and then know that it will keep. If the day after it is cut does not prove a good hay day, we leave it in the swath, and if we have good hay that was cut Thursday, lay through a heavy rain on Friday and Saturday, and was not stirred until Monday.

Killing Weeds.
Barren summer fallowing is often practiced to clear land, but usually corn, potatoes, cabbage or beets may be better grown, giving a profitable return for the extra cultivation, says the Philadelphia Ledger. As annual weeds thrive best in soil that has been broken, but is not occupied, it is evident that broken land should not be permitted to remain idle. A little grass seed sown in bare hill sides will often keep down annual weeds, and will at the same time prevent washing. Mowing the roadside two or three times during the summer will subdue the dog fennel and ragweed. Mowing the stubble about two weeks after harvest and grain fields that have been seeded to grass or clover will check the annual weeds and at the same time produce a mulch that is very beneficial to the seeding during the summer drought.

White Lumps in Butter.
These are due to spots of curd. They are caused by improper handling of the cream. It has become too sour, and wheyed off, says the Agricultural Epitomist. In other words, it has lost its homogeneity. It is partly decomposed. The scum of the cream has partially separated and settled to the bottom, and the solids have gathered in clots. These clots cohere so strongly that they are not broken up in the churning, and so they are found in the butter unburned. They are unsightly. They spoil the price of butter if sold, and the pleasure of eating it if used at home. As a preventive stir the cream well when fresh cream is added to that already in the cream can, and also stir when ripening.

Protecting Vines.
The worst enemy the cucumber, squash, pumpkin and melon vines have is the little striped beetle. It not only eats the pulp from the underside of the leaves, but destroys the stalk, and if the stalks are eaten the fruit will fall to the ground. Therefore it is a difficult matter to fight it with insecticides. For a garden where less than two dozen hills are planted, the safest and cheapest way to protect the vines is by a covering of mosquito netting or cheese cloth, cut into pieces 18 or 20 inches square. These, to add to their durability, should be first dipped in oil and wrung as dry as possible. Now take a piece of No. 12 or 14 wire—galvanized if possible—cut into 20-inch lengths, bend five inches of each end at right angles, and set them two inches into the ground at the corner of each



GOOD VINE PROTECTOR.

hill, as seen at a in the engraving. The netting is now spread over this frame, and the edges are covered with a little soil to keep it in place. This thin covering, while admitting plenty of light and rain as it falls, also keeps out the little striped beetles.

Selling Color of Horses.
"What is the best selling color?" is a question often asked by horsemen. The opinion of the Western Horseman is that fat is the best color in the world. One sees very little of this color at the average breeders' sale. Colts and mares are so often brought into the sale ring spring poor. No one cares for such stock, and the result is that the animals sell for ridiculously low figures, and the late owner goes home cursing his luck and raving that the bottom has fallen out of the horse market.

Aerating the Milk.
Aeration of milk tends to drive out any bad odors that have been absorbed and to lessen the taste and smell resulting from such improper food as onions, etc. But aeration in itself has little effect on the keeping quality of the milk or on the effect of creaming. However, as aeration is usually attended by a cooling of the milk, the effect is to retard creaming, if the cream is raised by setting in pans or cans in a creamer. Milk shipped to market is benefited by being thoroughly aerated.

Notes on Eggplants.
At the Maine Station early setting of eggplants, when the plants escaped injury from frost, gave a large advance in the percentage of plants bearing marketable fruits, in the case of Black Pekin variety amounting to 35 per cent. Deep cultivation with a horse hoe gave much better results than shallow hand work. Root-pruning gave contradictory results.

Taking Out Tail Stumps.
To take out stumps and stumps is easier during a very dry spell on some fields, while on other soil the work is made lighter if the ground is moist, or even wet. Pick out the best time for doing these jobs, so that the same labor will accomplish more and be less expensive for the amount of improvement made.

Salt for Cattle.
Salt is an essential constituent of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in this essential it must be artificially supplied. The amount varies in different food and in food grown from different soils, and the quantity cattle may need must be left to themselves.

Moderate-Sized Farms.
A farm of moderate size is the one that is making the most money for its owner. It must be large enough to admit the use of labor-saving machinery, but not so large as to be beyond the personal oversight of the farmer.

Use the Horse Mower.
Thousands of acres are mowed with a scythe where a horse mower might be used. Rocks and roughness cut no figure with the modern mower properly handled.

Wide Tires on the Farm.
Wide tires protect the woodwork of the wheels. When you have got them, keep them by painting every year.

Cheap Farm Luxuries.
A garden, a driving horse and Jersey milk are the choicest and cheapest farm luxuries.

FATHER OF THE CANAL.

Elusky German Engineer Who Planned the Kiel Waterway.

The man to whom Germany owes most in connection with the great Kiel Canal is Ober-Laurath Bansech, one of the most scholarly engineers in Europe. He is also an expert meteorologist. Many years ago he began the agitation for a canal to connect the Baltic and North Seas. Count von Moltke opposed the project on military grounds and fought it bitterly. As a consequence Herr Bansech for years labored in vain for his pet idea. Plans which he submitted to the Reichstag were rejected, but he gave the Government no rest until given another chance. This he obtained through the intercession of powerful friends, who



OBER-LAURATH BANSECH.

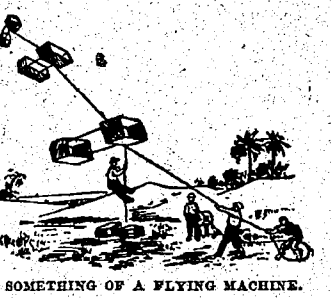
Interested Emperor William I. and Bismarck in the matter. The engineer's plans were once more laid before the Reichstag. This was in 1873, and after long consideration the first steps were taken. Herr Bansech directed the enterprise from its inception until the formal opening of the canal was made last week.

A QUEER KITE.

The Inventor Claims It May Be Used as a Means of Traveling.

The peculiar kite shown in the accompanying illustration was devised by a man in Clifton, New South Wales, who is also the inventor of a flying machine. The form of the kite is quite new. It is made of cotton cloth and cedar, and several of them may be strung on an ordinary line, thus materially increasing the lifting power.

The cut shows the inventor seated on a cross-piece attached to the line. Four of the kites were on the line, and with the wind blowing about twenty miles an hour they lifted a weight of 240 pounds. The inventor says that a group of such kites, propelled by a motor, would make a flying machine, and that, in any case, they would fur-



SOMETHING OF

The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said there is no better lands in Michigan on which to raise fine strawberries than the so-called pine barrens.

Monday's statement of the condition of the U. S. Treasury, shows: Available cash balance, \$190,741,889; gold reserve, \$107,027,412.

We feel it a duty to caution Mr. Cleveland against the free coinage of girls, as a thing likely to destroy the parity of the sexes.—Globe Dem.

One place in Michigan, Wixom, reports a good hay crop. Henry Skinner will get 24 tons from 16 acres; another farmer 25 loads from 10 acres.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, which will hold their State Fair at Grand Rapids, Sept. 9-13. Every effort will be made to make this the most successful.

From a private to a brigadier general is a long jump for even a good soldier to make, but that is the record Iowa's Republican nominee for governor made during the civil war.—Detroit Journal.

1892—CLEVELAND.
1893—Famine, bread riots, Debs.
1894—Republican Congress elected.
1895—Mills reopened, wages leap upward. Enough said.—Ex.

Notwithstanding the decreased circulation in the past year and the increase in business, money is plentiful and cheap at the financial centers. It was lack of confidence that made money scarce in 1893.—Globe Dem.

Ex-Attorney-General Garland says Kentucky will go republican this year, sure'n guns, and he'll bet 5 to 1 on it. This is the Garland that withered in President Cleveland's first cabinet.—Detroit Journal.

The fiscal year just closed makes an exhibit which is anything but gratifying to democratic free trade theorists. Their theory was a beautiful thing, but it went all to pieces when it was attempted to be put in practice.

Foreign knit goods are doubling up. In March, 1894, our imports of knit fabrics were worth only \$37,559; last March they were worth \$76,903—more than double the amount of the year before. This is one of the nice little results of democratic tariff reduction.—Ex.

June was the driest month of which there is any record in the office of the Government weather bureau in this city. The average rainfall in June for the past twenty-three years has been 3.75 inches, while last month there was a rainfall of but 1.38 inches. July also promises to break the record.—Alpena Pioneer.

Yes, there is increased activity in wool. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "The receipts to date show an increase of 14,123 bales domestic and 120,490 bales foreign." An increase of more than eight bales of foreign wool to one bale of domestic. Free wool is a great thing for the foreigner.—Detroit Journal.

Att'y L. W. Ostrander returned on Monday from his wedding trip, and is busy receiving the congratulations of his friends. His wife remained with friends at Grayling. Mr. Ostrander goes after her tomorrow, returning on Monday, when they will go to housekeeping in rooms over Dr. De Clement's drug store.—Atlantic Tribune.

The building formerly occupied by the DEMOCRAT, has been repainted and cleaned up by the owner. It took four women, a man and two boys over a week to remove the dirt and debris of the late departed.

You may clean it,
You may fumigate it;
And scrub it with a will,
But the scent of the party
Remains there still.

During the first half of the current year 201 new textile mills were built in this country, against 116 in the first half of 1894, mostly in the southern states. These new enterprises mean that the idea of manufacturing cotton goods in the section where the raw material is produced can not be prevented from making its way and greatly increasing the prosperity of the south.—Globe Dem.

Mr. Cleveland has given hostages to fortune in a degree which does him credit, and the fact that they are all girls is an assurance that they will never cause the democratic party as much trouble as it has had with their father.—Globe Dem.

Within thirty years the increase in the world's gold supply has been \$3,330,000,000, and as the yield is increasing rapidly there is no telling how much gold will be turned into the currents of commerce during the next thirty years. But there will be enough of it to keep a 1000 dollar in fashion.—Globe Dem.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Lincoln's Gettysburg speech has been cast in bronze. Its delivery occupied only two or three minutes, and yet if Lincoln had made no other this one would have placed him at the head of the orators of his time. As the voice of Moses to the Jews that brief address will stand as a lesson and inspiration to the American citizens.—Globe Dem.

Grover Cleveland is being cursed by a large element of his party at this time, but if he should get a fourth nomination and should accept, most of this element would speak into line and vote for him. Cleveland is the biggest Democrat since Jackson, and even the profane end of his party knows this and is impressed by it.—Globe Dem.

The July Century will contain a paper of reminiscence by ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of "Two Vice-Presidents," John C. Breckinridge and Hannibal Hamlin, with some reference also to Henry Wilson. Senator Dawes writes with appreciation of all three, and in the case of Breckinridge with candor of a political opponent. He also records a number of graphic anecdotes of Breckinridge and Hamlin.

Indiana has a new law which went into force on last Monday, week. By its provisions all saloons are required to be on the ground floor; it eliminates all musical features, and separates the saloon from every other business including pool and billiards, grants but one license to one applicant, and takes down the screens and defeats a license application by the majority of the residents of a ward signing a remonstrance. The saloonkeepers will test the constitutionality of the law.

"O, will he paint me the way I want.
As bonny as a girl,
Or will he paint me an ugly tyke,
And bid me—O to Mr. Neil,
But still and on and when ever it is,
He is a canty Ker-je,
The Lord protect the back and neck
Of honest Mr. Neil."

This, one of the last verses ever written by Robert Louis Stevenson, is in reference to the portrait of himself, which is given to the public with his verse for the first time in the July COSMOPOLITAN. The lines might have come from the pen of Burns, and are inimitable in their way. The portrait was declared by Stevenson himself to be the best ever painted of him. In this same number of THE COSMOPOLITAN Rudyard Kipling tells an Indian story, to which Remington adds charming illustrations; Mrs. Burton Harrison makes a serious study of New York society in "The Myth of the Four Hundred," and Kate Douglas Wiggin contributes a story of one of the most delightful of Welsh retreats. THE COSMOPOLITAN was with this number reduced to ten cents per copy, and as a consequence, notwithstanding its large edition, it was "out of print" on the third day of publication.

It is the height of cheek for the democratic party to try to steal republican thunder. Every intelligent person knows that in 1894 the republicans predicted that the success of their party meant improvement in business, higher wages and better times. The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter and now the democrats are trying to claim the credit for the improvement to the passage of the Wilson bill. Every person knows that the passage of the Wilson bill did not improve business or raise wages. It was not until the people repudiated the party that passed the Wilson bill that times began to improve. Just as soon as it was found that the party that has always stood for the best interests of the country has secured control of the lower house of congress and were in a position to prevent any further democratic assaults on the interests of the country, then times began to improve, idle furnaces and manufactures were started up, wages began to be increased. The reason was confidence was restored. The people all realized that the democrats could not continue the policy of "perfidy and dishonor" inaugurated by the democratic congress. In the face of these well known facts the democrats are trying to make the people believe it was the Wilson bill that did it.—Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1895.

EDITOR AVANTAGE:

Gen. Harrison is not a candidate for the republican Presidential nomination. Once more that positive statement is made by a gentleman who presumably enjoys Gen. Harrison's confidence. This time it is Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, who was Secretary of State during the closing months of Gen. Harrison's administration. Mr. Foster clinches his statement by saying that he believes the Indiana delegation will go to the next republican National Convention without a state candidate for the nomination, and not united on any candidate. He thinks the delegation will be divided between Allison, McKinley and Reed, those three gentlemen will control. Mr. Foster, who has been in China for several months, acting as adviser to the Chinese government in its negotiations with Japan, was given a cordial welcome back to his Washington home, this week, by a gathering of personal friends which included about all the prominent people now in town. The Chinese government was anxious to place Mr. Foster upon its permanent payroll, and made him a very flattering offer, but he declined, being too good an American to permanently enter the service of any foreign government.

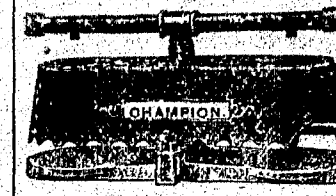
Senator Pritchard, the new republican Senator from North Carolina, was in Washington this week. He said he thought the administration was miscalculating the strength of the free silver democrats of the state. Speaking of his own position, Senator Pritchard said it was now just what it had been ever since he reached the years of discretion. "I am," said he, "for protection and bimetalism—protection for the undeveloped industries and raw materials of the south, and the use of both gold and silver as money metals."

It is estimated by those who have had access to the figures that the excess of Treasury payments over receipts has for the first eleven days of the new fiscal year averaged more than a million dollars a day. Much of this money should have been paid out before the first of July, but it was held back so as to keep down the total of the deficit for the fiscal year that closed June 30. It is now admitted by intelligent democrats that legislation for the increase of the revenues of the government will be one of the absolute necessities of the next session of Congress. Republicans have known it ever since the new tariff was under discussion in the last Congress, and urged the democrats then to adopt a tariff bill that would provide sufficient revenues for the maintenance of the government, but the urging was in vain.

The administration is very much alarmed at the prospect of the republican Congress passing a bill raising the duties on such articles as are too low in the present tariff law, in order to furnish the money to run the government, and it is resorting to all sorts of schemes to create a public sentiment against any revision of the tariff and in favor of raising the money by some method of internal taxation. One of the shrewdest of these schemes is that for the increase of \$1 a barrel in the internal revenue tax on beer. They calculate that the temperance element will favor an increase in this tax, but their principle reliance is upon the influence of the eastern brewers, who will, it is said, favor the increase because it will have a tendency to drive western beer, which is now largely consumed, out of the big eastern cities. The western brewers already have to pay the freight and meet the prices of the eastern brewers in their home cities, and it is claimed that with a dollar a barrel added to the tax and no increase in the selling price they would not be able to do this, and that the eastern brewers would gladly pay a dollar a barrel additional if they could thereby get the eastern trade now held by western brewers.

It is now stated that falling in his ambition to secure a fourth nomination, as he almost certainly will, Mr. Cleveland has about made up his mind to push Secretary Olney as the administration candidate for the democratic nomination. The man that could enthuse over Mr. Olney as a candidate would make a good exhibit for a museum; he would be the boss freak.

During Mr. Cleveland's first term as president he was constantly recommending that something be done to get rid of the dangerous surplus. The last Congress did the business for Mr. Cleveland—did it so effectively in fact that he has since been wrestling with something far worse—an enormous and constantly growing deficit. He has doubtless reached the conclusion by this time that his democratic congress, like the itinerant preacher who prayed for rain, has greatly overdone the matter.—Inter Ocean.



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TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE, NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.
WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.
NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.
692 CEDAR AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

John Sherman is said to be writing a book of recollections covering the period of his public service. He has seen and been a part of more history-making than any other living American, and his account of it can not fail to be an interesting and valuable contribution to our political literature.—Globe Dem.

The August number of the DELINEATOR is called the midsummer number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suitable for the season. Ladies who have deferred completing their summer wardrobes will be particularly pleased with this number, for the styles were never more dainty and appropriate. The paper on art needlework in the employment series will direct the attention of many women to this occupation as a means of livelihood. There is a very practical article on cleaning and renovating lace, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk around the tea table. The housekeeper will find some new recipes in seasonable cookery, and much that will help to make housework easier in things the housewife should know. There is also an excellent article on the newest books, and others on floral work for August and the relations of mother and son. New designs are illustrated and described in knitting, tatting, lace making, etc.

Farmers' Institutes.

By act of the last legislature, the State Board of Agriculture is authorized to hold a farmers' institute in each county in the state during one of these institutes are to be two days in length. The board will furnish speakers, with all expenses paid, to occupy one half the time of the institute. Local speakers will be expected to occupy the other half of the time; and local expenses, such as hall rent, heating, programs, etc., will have to be furnished by the institute society.

Counties desiring an institute must first organize an institute society under the provisions of the law. To organize, at least twenty residents of the county, without regard to sex but of legal age, shall meet and adopt a brief constitution, forms for which will be furnished, and by-laws, in harmony with the state law and rules of the Board, and shall proceed to elect the following officers: A president, a vice president from each township in the county, and a secretary who shall also be treasurer. When any county already has an institute society, this society may be accepted by the Board for institute purposes, by agreeing to conform to the rules of the Board. A good active county agricultural society may also become an institute society, by making a similar agreement.

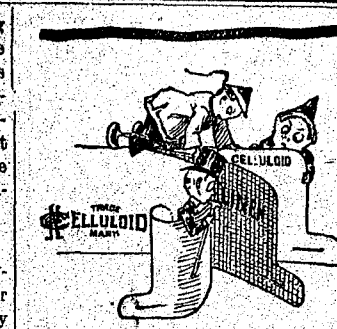
These societies must be organized by Sept. 20, 1895, and the earlier the better. If the farmers of this county desire an institute next winter, with help from the state, they should immediately begin getting ready to organize. We advise those interested to arrange for a meeting at an early date, so as to be in line with other counties. A copy of the law and rules governing these institutes can be seen at this office. Particulars regarding organizing can be obtained by writing to Kenyon L. Butterfield, Agricultural College, Mich., who is Superintendent of Institutes.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Discovery Saved His Life.
Mr. G. Gallouette, druggist, Beaver-ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physic ans for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2



"CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," thus making them strong, durable and waterproof. When soiled they can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. No other waterproof goods are made with this interlining, consequently no other goods can possibly give satisfaction. Do not forget that every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:



Insist upon goods so marked and refuse anything else if offered. If your dealer does not keep them you can procure a sample from us direct by enclosing amount and stating size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.



Detroit Weekly Tribune

Price Reduced
—TO—
75 Cents a Year.

Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.

Unrivalled in Popular Interest.

Soundly Republican.

An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be given.

THE TRIBUNE - Detroit.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT." SEWING MACHINES.

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE Daugherty Visible Type Writer EVERY WORD AND LETTER RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE. Permanent Alignment. Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to
The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
W. N. FERRIS, State Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES, and Ammunition, BEST IN THE WORLD.

Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Gallouette, druggist, Beaver-ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physic ans for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Nice sweet Honey at Claggett's.
Benjamin Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

The Best Coffee for 29 cts at S. H. & Co's.

Hugo Schrieber, of Grove, was in town last Thursday.

Fourier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, was in town last Wednesday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

S. Odel, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

D. Trotter returned from Bay City, last Friday morning.

White Rose, at S. H. & Co's. You should try it.

Ice cream and cake at the Court House, to-morrow evening.

The way to save money is to buy your Shoes at Claggett's.

Carl P. Mickelson returned from Lewiston, last week.

Try a bottle of East India Pickles, Bates, Marsh & Co. keeps them.

Ice cream and cake at the Court House, to-morrow evening.

Use Salling Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour.

A. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

Miss Francis Staley returned from Bay View, last Thursday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

N. Michelson and N. P. Olson were in Lewiston, one day last week.

A Can of Oysters FOR 10c, at S. H. & Co.

Roscommon wants to organize a Camp of the Sons of Veterans.

Use Phosphate for your Potatoes.

Ice cream and cake at the Court House, to-morrow evening.

A new line of Toilet Soaps, at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

Marius Hanson and J. W. Hartwick spent the Fourth at Lewiston.

Sweet Mixed Pickles, at Claggett's.

Among our many citizens who spent the Fourth in West Branch, were Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling.

For sale, cheap, a flock of fine, young breeding ewes. Enquire of P. Aebli.

Geo. L. Alexander and Master Fred were up at the Vanderbilt resort the first of the week.

Shoes for everybody at Claggett's. All wool and a yard wide. Call and see them.

Rev. S. G. Taylor and son Lee, went down the river, last Friday, for a week's fishing.

16 lbs. Bartlett Pears, for 1.00 at S. H. & Co's.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church realized about \$15.00 from their social last week.

Try our Teas and Coffees. We guarantee them to be the best in town. Bates Marsh & Co.

James Williams was arrested last Friday on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Albert Munson.

Don't send away for your Groceries, when you can buy them cheaper at Claggett's, and he pays the freight.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter went to Bay City, Tuesday. They will be absent for a week or more.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is taking the lead. Try it.

J. E. McKnight went to Five Lake, Sunday, and returned with his wife and Master Willie Chalker.

Aeae Pie Fruit, a fine preparation for pies. You can buy it at Bates Marsh & Co's.

Archie House, of Maple Forest, has been drawing shingles this week, to cover a new barn on his farm.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

Attorney L. Ostrander, of Atlanta, was in town last week, receiving the congratulations of friends.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Dr. F. E. Thatcher and Miss Fula have been welcome guests in Grayling, this week.

Forest fires are raging near Alpena. One farmer lost his house and barn.

New Brick Cheese and Creamery Butter always on hand at S. H. & Co's.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last Wednesday.

Prince Patent Flour is the best in the market. Bates, Marsh & Co have it.

E. Clark, of Center Plains, was in town last Wednesday.

Rev. W. E. McCleod held services at the Appenzel school house, last Sunday afternoon.

Our "Sub" called on Leon J. Stephan, last week, and he sent us a fine basket of trout. Thanks.

Say, Mike, where did you get so much Soap? Down at Claggett's. He gave me nine bars for a quarter, and I took it.

The Misses Keeler went to Kalamazoo, yesterday, for a visit with relatives.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Fred Culver left on Tuesday morning to attend the meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association, 15 to 19, at Detroit.

For a handsome Rod that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. A. L. Pond and the children have been visiting with friends in Bay City, for the last ten days.

What quare shoes ye hav on, Pat. Yis! Where did ye git 'em? At Claggett's. Shure ye can't tell if they are lace or Congress, for they are both.

Wm. Butler presented his report of the Tawas district meeting of Y. P. S. C. E., to the local society, last Sunday evening.

Soap has gone down. Leather has gone up, and Groceries have taken a tumble. Get prices at Claggett's, before you buy.

Supervisor Comer evidently believes this is the last year of drought, as he has bought a farm adjoining the village.

At the Gaylord annual school election more than half the voters were women. They had their own way, of course.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Rain sufficient to lay the dust, no more, fell in this section, Sunday night. Heavy rains reported at other places.

Don't forget the fact that Tea, bought at the store of Bates, Marsh & Co., require no prize to sell them. They sell on their merits.

George Taylor and Miss Grace Braden went to Higgins Lake Sunday and report receiving a good dinner, and having an enjoyable trip.

Drought and grasshoppers combined to destroy a fine piece of wheat for A. Jackson and a field of oats for J. P. Hanna in Beaver Creek.

Orin Blair was confined to his room two days last week, and Eugene Kendrick took his place as engineer of Claggett's delivery wagon.

J. M. Jones has just been notified that he has been granted a re-muster and will be given, over six months additional pay as First Lieutenant.

Noek-chio-a-me's pony team brought the first load of timothy hay to market last Friday, from Frederic, at \$20 per ton.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Comrade Morgan brought us a string of Green Bass, from Portage Lake, that were beauties. He seems to know where they live.

The surplus fund of the Order of Foresters, on June 1st, showed the high total of \$1,317,000. Grayling Court is a good one to join.

The increase in the surplus fund of the foresters during the past year was \$300,000.00, and in membership about 18,000.

Forest fires destroyed over 200 cds. of wood for P. J. Mosher and nearly 100 cords of Cedar for O. Palmer, a few days ago.

Mr. C. C. Trench is overhauling the Commercial House from roof to cellar, and will put it in shape for a first class hotel.

Comrade Morgan found a Maccabee breast pin, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Attorney J. K. Wright with Mrs. Wright and Miss Lou Williams, enjoyed a fishing trip and picnic at the lake, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Jones has received and accepted the appointment of Inspector of the W. R. C. for the State of Michigan, from the Department President. It is a good appointment and is more than worthily bestowed, and she will fill the position in an acceptable manner.

Frank H. Bannister, leading grocer and prominent politician, of Owosso, died last Sunday. He was a nephew of Rev. S. G. Taylor.

There was more noise to the square foot on the base ball grounds last Sunday than ever will be in taphet. The boys give the Waters club all the credit of it.

A game of ball was played Sunday by the Grayling and Waters clubs, Grayling was beaten and we have no hesitancy in saying good enough, for playing on Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Comer and Mrs. Cutler, accompanied by their children, went to Port Huron, Monday, for a visit with their friends and relatives. Geo. W. will keep bachelor's hall.

We shall endeavor to stay a few days over those two months and in the meantime will sell goods, in our line, at as low a price as can be found in the city. Bates Marsh & Co.

Mrs. Russell is having the building formerly occupied by the Democrat thoroughly rejuvenated by fresh paint. We understand it will be occupied by Groteau's notion store.

Claggett is busy taking an inventory this week, but has bought a car load of bargains, and you can look out for prices that will astonish the natives.

Rev. S. G. Taylor went on a fishing trip last week, and his pulpit was filled very acceptably, both morning and evening, by Rev. Piper, of Roscommon.

It is said that some wonderful happening will take place in Grayling, next week, that will astonish the natives from the crown of their head to the sole of their feet. Let her rip.

Monroe christians, it is said, will stop ball playing there, on Sunday, if it costs them a lung or two. It might save the lungs of the Grayling ball players, from rupture, if it was stopped here.

Geo. L. Alexander has our permission to go fishing as often as he pleases, especially as long as he remembers our need of "brain food". In the last basket was one of the largest speckled trout we ever saw.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give serve Ice Cream Friday evening, July 19th, at the residence of W. S. Oshaker, (Court House) to which all are invited.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

During the month of May the number of applications for membership, by the Medical Board of the Independent Order of Foresters, was 4,022, of whom 3,611 were accepted, showing an advance of over 500 on the highest number of applications ever received in any one month. Put in your application to Grayling Court.

D. Burnham Tracy, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, predicts a big southern business for the opening of the Atlanta exposition and the dedication of the battle fields of Chickamauga and "battanooga", which occur within two days of each other. The C. H. & D. will run through trains from Detroit.—Det Journal.

K. L. Butterfield, superintendent of Institutes, will be in Grayling on Wednesday the 24, to meet the farmers of this county who desire to form an institute society under the present law, so as to secure the holding of an institute here next winter. Farmers will please remember the date and be present.

The first systematic effort to recover the "deadheads," or sunken logs, in the AuSable river is being undertaken this summer. Pack, Woods & Co., of Oscoda, are doing the work, and have large gangs of men and teams employed. The season is especially favorable, on account of the very low water. The harvest is going to be a big one, as the "crop" has been accumulating for years, and the AuSable has been one of the greatest log streams in the state.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending July 13/95.

Britton, Albert 2 Strommers, Miss M. Jakopson, Jakop Shearer, Henry Surry, Jos. A.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Free Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

Mrs. T. E. Douglas returned to her home at Grayling, Saturday. Miss Maggie Husted accompanied her for a few weeks visit.—West Branch Her.

For Sale Cheap. A good two story house 28 ft square with all of block 28, in Roffe's addition. For terms enquire of T. C. Cox or D. S. Waldron.

Harry Brockway, of AuSable, left Tuesday for Grayling, where he will remain during the summer.—Oscoda Press.

Miss Bina West, supreme record keeper of the L. O. T. M., leaves for an extended European trip in a few weeks. Miss West is a daughter of Hon. A. J. West, owner of the Atlanta Tribune.

The Saginaw contingent of the Naval Reserves passed through here in a special car Saturday, enroute for Mackinaw, for a week of drill. Dr. Charles Stone stepped off to shake hands with friends here, at the depot.

An incipient fire in the lumber yard during the high wind yesterday, for a moment filled our citizens with consternation, but quick work saved us from an immense conflagration without loss.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For Sale at FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

The Gaylord ball-club crossed bats with the Grayling club, at the latter place, Thursday and were beaten one, the score standing 12 to 13.—Oscoda Co. News.

How to Cure a Cold. Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try call at our store, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. L. Fournier.

At Otsego Lake, last fall, Charles W. Jabel, of Gaylord, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a rifle which Peter J. Manning, of Saginaw, was cleaning. Mr. Jabel now sues Mr. Manning for \$20,000 damages, alleging carelessness.

Worth Knowing. Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have not used this great a relief for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. L. Fournier.

When in Bay City you cannot find a better place to stop than at the Nelson House, corner of Sixth and Adams streets. W. W. Metcalf, the proprietor, is an old resident of Grayling, and will do everything in his power to make it pleasant for you.

For Sale. The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot 30x120 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, Block 15; original plat covered by the fine stone building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and Lot 5, Block 8, also the dwelling and Lot 4, Block 16, and the dwelling and Lot 10, Block 15, all of the original Plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Inquire of S. HEMPSTED.

Chas. Smith has bought 40 acres of land adjoining A. D. Wayne's farm on the northwest, which he will convert into a fruit farm. As he has a splendid location and thoroughly understands the business we expect to hear a good account from him. He has lumber on the ground for building and fencing. In our opinion Mr. Smith is striking it right as the soil and climate is especially adapted to fruits, and there are no better sights in Michigan than right here in Roscommon county. This is not conjecture on our part as there are numerous farms in the county on which the orchards though young, bear prolifically, and the products are of the finest quality, being firm and free from all imperfections. It is a recognized fact that the wheat and fruit belt is drifting farther north and Roscommon county is right in line.—Roscommon News.

Big offerings for Saturday!

Ladies Fast Black Hose, worth 12 1-2 cents.	Saturdays' Price 6 Cents.
Good Apron Gingham.	Saturdays' Price, 3 1-2 Cents.
All 15 cent Dimities, Lawns, Fines, &c.	do 10 1-2 Cents.
All 50 ct Dress Goods.	do 37 1-2 Cents.
All Dress Gingham, worth 9, 10 & 12 ct.	do 6 1-4 Cents.
All \$1.00 Corsets.	do 74 Cents.
Black Silk Gloves, worth 35 cents.	do 19 Cents.
Ladies' Vests.	do 19 Cents.
Mens, Boys & Childrens' 50 c Straw Hats.	do 32 Cents.

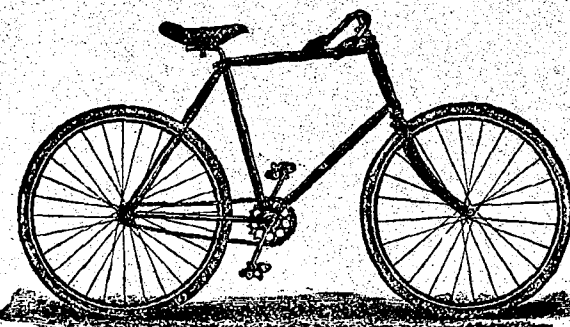
THESE PRICES FOR SATURDAY ONLY.

See our Men's Shirts, Underwear and Stiff Hats, displayed in window, that we are selling for 25 cents.

The GREATEST BARGAINS Ever SHOWN.

IKE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. DENVER. CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

FISHING TACKLE!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE IS
Headquarters for all kinds of Fishing Supplies, consisting of Wading Boots, SPLIT BAMBOO and LANCEWOOD RODS which will make the eyes of fisherman sparkle.

Also flies, not the ordinary kind, but such as bring joy to all followers of the Walton, consisting of TROUT & GRAYLING FLIES.

BASS AND PICKEREL BAIT,

Trotting Hooks, Spoons, Reels and Lines of every description.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
PIONEER DRUGGIST.

F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—6:15, 7:22, 8:05, 9:45, 11:20 a. m.; 12:25, 2:00, 3:35, 5:07, 7:30, 8:00, 10:12, 11:20 p. m.

Bay City—Depart—6:20, 7:00, 8:40, 10:15, 11:20 a. m.; 12:31, 2:06, 3:40, 5:12, 7:35, 8:05, 9:40 p. m.

To Port Huron—8:20 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m. 8:50 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—8:20 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m. From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m. From Toledo—12:25 a. m.; 8:07, 10:12 p. m.

Chicago Express—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

Chicago Express—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p. m.

Milwaukee and Chicago—8:00 a. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains. Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting. Daily.

A. BROUGHTON, Ticket Agent.

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express. Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M. Mackinaw Express. Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:35 A. M.

4:45 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

10:40 A. M. Detroit Express. Arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express. Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, P. M. Mackinaw Express. Daily, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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There are many just as good but none better. Our terms are lower, than, send for Catalogue.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

is the best. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by J. M. JONES.

ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer

for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416

PRODUCING COAL OIL.

SCENES IN THE FAMOUS BRADFORD FIELD.

Nitro-Glycerine Lowered and Exploded—Spouting Wells Sometimes Tear Down Derrick—Lighting an Enemy to Storage—Drilling Wells.

The Oil Region.
The recent advance in prices of petroleum and the consequent activity in Pennsylvania's oil fields has aroused public interest in affairs pertaining directly to the production of coal oil. We present herewith a series of illustrations showing several phases of the work of oil production in the Bradford field, a section which made the Penn-



PREPARING A TORPEDO.

sylvania oil territory famous the world over. The picture of Boyd valley gives a good general view of the oil field in McKean County, near Bradford. Many persons unfamiliar with the oil country suppose the wells are drilled only in the valleys. Such is not the case; although the higher up on a hill the well is located, the deeper the well must be, as the oil-bearing rock or "sand" lies nearly level, and, in the



BOYD VALLEY, CENTER OF RICH OIL FIELD IN M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

neighborhood of Bradford, is about on a level with tide water.
The drilling is done with a heavy string of tools, consisting of rope-socket, sinker bar, jars, auger stem and bit attached to the end of a cable and suspended by means of a temper screw from the end of a working beam (walking beam). The temper screw is used to gradually lower the tools as the bit cuts its way downward. The upward and downward movement of the working beam causes the bit to strike and chip the rock. When the tools have been lowered the length of the temper screw, the tools are raised and the drillings removed by means of a bailer. The bit, if dull, is replaced by one freshly "dressed," and the operation is continued. Work is continuous, except in cases of accidents and on Sunday. It is carried on by two crews, consisting each of driller and tool dresser. One crew starts at noon and works till midnight; the other commences at midnight and works till noon. When the well has been drilled to the proper depth it is torpedoed, or "shot," in the oil-producing rock to shatter the rock and facilitate the flow of oil. For this



JUST AFTER THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

purpose a torpedo of tin "shells" containing nitro-glycerine is lowered into the well.

The last shell to be lowered is fitted with a firing head. It is sometimes exploded by dropping a weight called a "ninety-devil," and sometimes by means of a bomb-squid. If a person is standing in the vicinity of a well when the torpedo explodes, a slight shock can be felt as though a blow had been struck under one's feet. The noise resembles the crack of an old-fashioned musket cap. When the torpedo explodes, the tremendous force of the explosion, together with the force of the gas, sends the oil high over the derrick. One of the most fascinating sights to be seen in the oil country is a well flowing after being torpedoed. If the well happens to have a large quantity of oil in the hole when shot, several seconds, perhaps half a minute or more, may pass before there are any signs of the coming flow. Then the oil, churned into the color of "working" molasses, rises a few feet above the casing head, stands like a playing fountain for a few seconds, jumps a little higher and a little higher, and then with a roar that can be heard a mile, the gas throws oil and stones high in the air, sometimes tearing away the top of the derrick, and sometimes throwing the whole string of casing out through the top of the derrick. Occasionally, to avoid injury to the derrick or for other reasons, a piece of bent casing is screwed on and the flow is thrown out through the derrick to one side.
From the well the oil is conducted to small wooden storage tanks, which, by

means of pipe lines, are connected to the large iron storage tanks of the pipe line company. These tanks contain from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oil each when full, and are located at convenient places through the oil field. At Olean, N. Y., there are a great many of these tanks built in rows, and giving to the place the name of Tank City. The great enemy of the large iron storage tanks is lightning, and when the lightning fires one of them the sight draws spectators for miles around. In case of fire, little can be done as a rule, save to prevent other tanks catching. Generally, the oil burns until all is consumed, but to prevent the fire spreading, a ditch is thrown up around the tank, and often the tank is perforated with cannon balls, thus allowing the oil from near the tank to escape and so prevent boiling over. These tanks sometimes burn from 24 to 36 hours.

CAVE IN THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

Dark Cavern Where Myriads of Bats and Other Creatures Make Homes.

Of all the strange places to be found in the remote recesses of the Sierra Nevada there is no stranger than a bat cave in Kaweah canyon. There is nothing particularly strange about the cave itself, but the fact that it is the dwelling place of thousands of web-winged animals makes it a most uncanny and unusual spot. The cave is in the wall of the canyon, not far back from the water in the rainy season, and there is nothing about the appearance of the opening to attract attention during the day. But approach the place at about dusk, and a black stream of shadowy forms will be seen passing in and out of the opening accompanied by the most peculiar odor in the world and a soft rustling sound. The bats have been asleep all day and are going in search of food. To enter the cave in the daytime is not a difficult task, but is somewhat unpleasant. The opening



BOYD VALLEY, CENTER OF RICH OIL FIELD IN M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

is large, and a man can enter in an erect position. About ten feet in the entrance makes a turn, and an inky blackness exists. Go a little farther, so as to be away from the air at the entrance, and a most disagreeable odor strikes the nostrils and every few feet one treads upon the body of a bat. While the cave is in darkness a profound silence exists, but strike a light and a sound like a waterfall is heard. Thousands of bats, that have been asleep at once awake and commence to fly in circles about the cavern, which can be seen to be very large. Round and round they go, increasing in speed every moment, and the odor of the cave becomes more and more disagreeable. When this happens it is a wise thing for the explorer to make his escape and postpone further investigation until night, at which time the cave is deserted. Even the dead bats on the floor will disappear, having been eaten by the others as soon as they awake.

Family Reunion.
A lawyer in Australia was defending a young man whose record was malodorous. Ignoring the record, however, the lawyer proceeded to draw a harrowing picture of two gray-haired parents in England looking anxiously for the return of their prodigal son to spend the next Christmas with them, and he asked: "Had they the hearts to deprive the old couple of this happiness?"

The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty. Before passing sentence, the judge called for the prisoner's jail record, after examining which he blandly remarked that "the prisoner had some few previous convictions against him, but he was glad to say that the learned counsel's eloquent appeal would not remain unanswered, for he would commit the prisoner to Matiland Jail, where his aged parents at the present moment were serving sentences respectively, so that father, mother and son would be able to spend the ensuing Christmas season under one roof."

Poor Frank.
When the class in geography was called up, it was noticed that one of the boys, Frank by name, and rather dull by nature, was looking uncommonly well pleased with himself.
"Well, Frank," said the teacher, "do you know your lesson to-day?"
"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "The answer to the first question is 'South,' and the next is 'Africa,' and the next is 'South America,' and the next is 'Peninsula.'"

"But, Frank, that isn't the way to learn a lesson. You must skip about. That's the way I shall do in asking the questions."

Frank's countenance fell. His great discovery was of no use.
"But, Miss Gray," he said, "I might not skip round the same way you do."

Neat Reproof.
Perhaps the neatest reproof to a long-winded preacher was that given by Harvey Combs when Lord Mayor of Dr. Parr. As they were coming out of church together, Parr was so foolish as to ask the other how he liked his sermon. "Well, doctor, to speak, firmly, there were four things in it that I did not like to hear. They were the quarters of the church clock which struck before you had finished."

Every woman occasionally says something that causes you to wonder where she learned it.

SHRINE AT LOURDES IN FRONT OF THE SACRED WELL.

This Sketch, Drawn from Life, Gives a Glimpse of What May Be Witnessed at Lourdes Every Year During the Pilgrimage Season.



DOG WORSHIP IN FRANCE.

Canines Have Their Own Tailors and Eat Off the Family Table.

A new religion has sprung up in France—that of dog worship. These darling pets of smart women have a charming time of it when they are not being vivisectioned by brutal scientific men, as is often the case, for pet dogs, like refined people, are peculiarly sensitive, their nerves as well as their tastes being ultra-developed. The prized favorite of his doting mistress is armed at all points. He has his own tailor, who provides him with a variety of clothes; of which the fashion changes monthly. He has winter coats, summer wraps, mackintoshes, comforters, pocket handkerchiefs, even respirators. Dogs have been trained to eat their dinner off a tablecloth and to carry a sunshade over their devoted heads. False teeth, too, can be provided, and dentists are found specially prepared to minister to the canine race. And with all this luxury the charm of the dog's company will be destroyed. Artificial and civilized, he will differ nowise from men, and we all have experienced the value of a dog who is our friend, who is funny and naughty and mischievous and frolicsome and faithful and undiscriminating, who loves us when we are unjust as well as when we are good, who bears no malice, and never philosophizes, and lives only for pleasure and to have a good time, innocently expecting us to share it with him and looking to us confidently for sympathy—"that dumb, inarticulate ecstasy," as Mrs. Browning says, "which is so affecting—love without speech." Dogs must be pagans frank and free; therein lies their worth as companions for men.—London Graphic.

JAPANESE M. E. CHURCH.

They Dedicate Their First Edifice Erected in America.

The first Japanese church in America was dedicated in San Francisco recently. Its outside is of brick, plaster and wood-carving. Its congregation consists of 300 Japanese Methodists, with a few Japanese girls of various sizes in charge of Miss Hewitt as chorister. Inside there is a strip of Japanese matting in the aisle and chairs take the place of regular seats. The pulpit has



FIRST JAPANESE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

a gay red carpet, and there is a red curtain between the choir and the audience. There are Japanese vases of dull blue pottery with a stork design full of flowers.
The church itself is in the upper story. Below are the chapel, school room and offices, with the dormitories of the mission in the rear. The mission boys have intelligent, well-bred faces.

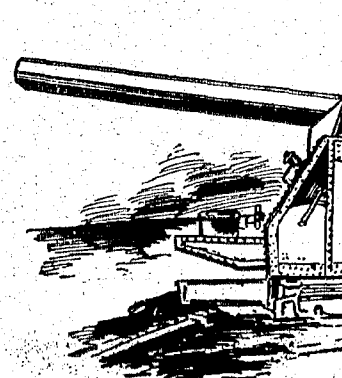
The Effect of the Hard Times.
A story was recently told of how a preacher tested the effect of the hard times upon his congregation. At the conclusion of one of his sermons he said: "Let everybody in the house who pays their debts stand up." Instantly every man, woman, and child, with one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd, and then said: "Let every man who is not paying his debts stand up." The exception noted, a care-worn, hungry-looking individual, clothed in his last summer suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position, and leaned upon the back of the seat in front of him. "How is it, my friend,"

Turning an Honest Penny.
The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has learned that two members of the Colorado Legislature have been renting their annual passes to traveling men for \$15 a month.

When we go to heaven we hope we will not find any male angels there wearing side whiskers.

TERROR TO WAR VESSELS.

The New Twenty-Inch Rifled Gun, Which, It Is Said, Will Totally Destroy a Ship Ten Miles Away.



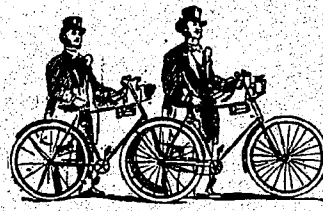
Inquired the minister, "that you are the only man in this large congregation who is unable to meet his obligations?" "I publish a newspaper," he meekly replied, "and my brethren here, who have just stood up, are my subscribers, and—"

"Let us pray," exclaimed the minister.—Independent Herald.

EVANGELISTS ON BICYCLES.

The Rev. Morrill Twins Use the Wheel in Their Business.

"The Rev. Morrill Twins," the evangelists, probably attract more attention when they go forth on their wheels than any other of Chicago's great army of bicycle riders. Wherever they go on their "bikes," people line the streets to watch them pass by; wherever they stop is a crowd. It is rather unusual to see two men in silk hats, long Prince Albert coats, and looking as much alike as two peas in the pod, riding bicycles, but that is the way the Rev. Morrill



REV. MORRILL TWINS, EVANGELISTS.

twins go out, except on hot days, when they shift the Prince Alberts for long black alpaca coats and the silk hats for high, sober, clerical-looking straw boaters. That is partly the reason why they attract so much attention, some of it commendation and some of it ridicule.

The Rev. Morrill twins use bicycles in their business. They are traveling evangelists, and their bicycles help them to get around. The wheels they ride are not of the lightest make, but big and heavy and weighed down with brakes, lanterns large enough almost for railroad locomotives, mud guards, toolbags and carrying apparatus. When the Rev. Morrill twins are mounted it is a hard matter to tell which from 'tother, which one is ahead and which behind. It is sometimes puzzling even to themselves, so they usually ride abreast to avoid confusion.

His Job Blew Through His Whiskers.
A story is told of a Philadelphia hotel keeper. Employed as a porter about the hotel was an elderly man named Mike, who had been an attaché of the hotel for eight years. His most prominent feature and one of which he was very proud, was a beard of luxuriant growth. One day last week the proprietor of the house was pacing the lobby when Mike happened to pass. The proprietor was in a very disagreeable frame of mind, and he stopped and looked at Mike with an evil light in his eye. "Come here, you," he yelled at the porter. "How long have you been here?" "Nigh onto eight years, sor," "Well, you've been here long enough. You needn't come back to-morrow. I'm tired of seeing you about." The poor porter was thunder-struck. He went to his friend, the clerk, and told him all about it. "What'll I do?" said he. "O'Ve a wolfe and family fur t' support, an' O! can't get another job." The clerk thought for a minute and then said suddenly: "I have it. You go home and shave off your beard, and then go to the boss and tell him you heard he needed a porter." Mike followed the advice next day and secured the situation, becoming his own successor. The proprietor has never suspected the trick.

Missouri's Old Soldiers.
Missouri is a great country for soldiers. During the great civil war it would appear that almost the entire male population of sufficient age was called on to bear arms. Between the Union and Confederate forces there was, as Phil Kearny phrased it, "lovely fighting along the whole line." There was no community that did not experience the sights and sounds, the excitements and alarms of war. After hostilities had ceased the military element was largely reinforced from beyond the Mississippi. In those days Missouri was considered a new country and was sought by immigrants. Certain portions of the State were counted as "homestead country." The disbanded soldiers of both armies came to Missouri. This gave us a great martial population.—Kansas City Star.

"Oh, yes, my husband has been a collector of curios and such things for a number of years." "Was he in that business when he married you?" "Yes, indeed." "I thought so."—Atlanta Constitution.

Fuddy. "I was talking to Johnson last night." "Duddy." "Yes, I saw him this morning. He was in a terribly demoralized condition."—Boston Transcript.

SOMEWHAT QUIRIOUS.

In the last five years the population of France has decreased.

Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe two-thirds are of German origin.

The average life of a locomotive is said to be about fifteen years, and the earning capacity \$300,000.

Bees in order to collect one pound of honey must visit the clover fields not less than 3,750,000 times.

An albino frog with beautiful pink eyes has lately been added to the curiosities in the museum at Berlin.

It has been calculated that the saline matter held in solution in sea water comprises one-twentieth of its weight.

The London milk supply is 1,894,445,000 imperial gallons, of 5,282,000 gallons per month, and 119,970 gallons per day.

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 4,000,000,000 particles at every pull, according to Dr. Atkin's investigations.

In 1709 a race meeting was held at York, England, and from that day to this there has never ceased to be an August meeting at York.

It is estimated by engineers who have studied the subject that 16,000,000 horse-power goes to waste every hour over Niagara Falls.

The value of foreign timber imported into England annually is not less than \$85,000,000, not to speak of tons of paper manufactured from wood pulp.

One of the curious facts but recently noted by the biologists and physiologists is that men have more red corpuscles in their blood than women have.

The ink used in printing the Bank of England notes was formerly made from grape stone charcoal, but now it is manufactured from naphtha smoke.

In Mexico, and Siam, as well, judge, jury and lawyers all smoke in court, if they wish to, while a case is being heard. Even the prisoner is not deprived of his cigar or cigarette.

King James I. bought of a Mr. Markham the first Arabian horse ever owned in England. The price was £500. He was disgraced by being beaten by every horse that ran against him.

The manufacture of carpets in Syria is carried on exclusively by women and children. The trade, although important in its way, is not large, and power looms do not exist in the country.

The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured, hence their reason for embalming the body to last as long as possible. It is estimated that altogether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt.

Soda-propelled engines are now being used on some French railways. The invention is based on the principle that solutions of caustic soda, which have high boiling points, liberate the absorbing steam, and work noiselessly.

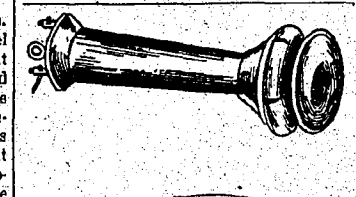
When a person in the Sudan is bitten by a dog supposed to be suffering from the rabies, the animal is instantly caught, killed, and cut open; the liver is taken out and slightly browned by being held to the fire, after which the whole of the organ is eaten by the patient.

According to the trials of carrier pigeons recently made in the American navy, these birds are likely to prove very useful at sea in carrying dispatches. Only 10 per cent. of the pigeons sent off failed to return "home," and some of the "homers" covered 200 miles of ocean at a speed of thirty miles an hour.

A NEW EAR-PIECE.

It Will Add to the Comfort and Convenience of Telephone Users.

A New York inventor has introduced a pneumatic cushion for the receiver of a telephone, which seems well adapted to its purpose. It is made of soft rubber and is fitted into a metal rim.



NEW 'PHONE DEVICE.

which clamps over the end of the receiver and forms there a complete air-chamber.
Not only will this device prevent the buzzing sound that telephone users are familiar with and dislike, but it will better regulate the distance to the ear-drum. Its touch is soft and pleasant to the ear.

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TREATING FOR SUNSTROKE.

Method of Handling Patients in a New York City Hospital.

When anyone asks those connected with the house of relief in Hudson street, New York, about the apparatus for treating cases of sunstroke, the inquirer is promptly told that it is the finest in the world. They have many cases of sunstroke and overcomings by heat, and this apparatus is a very important part of the remarkably complete hospital. There are about nine ambulance calls a day, the year round, and in the summer the number is much greater, because of the heat. A man suffering from sunstroke is almost always unconscious, and is a very difficult patient to handle. The most important remedy for sunstroke is ice and cold water, because the lower the temperature of the surface and drive the blood from his head.

When a man suffering from the heat or the sun is brought to the hospital he is disrobed, wrapped in a sheet, and placed on a stretcher of netting. This has poles like an ordinary stretcher. The stretcher and the man are picked up by a travelling crane and lowered into a tub with 200 or 300 pounds of ice in it. The crane moves back and forth by hand, and it runs very easily. From either side of the tub are suspended chains, which part about half way down, and have loops at the end, in which the poles of the stretcher are inserted. These chains are raised and lowered by an electric motor on the traveler.

While the patient lies on the cot with the wire stretcher under him the poles are inserted in the rings. An attendant turns the switch and the unconscious man is smoothly and swiftly lifted into the air. Then he is rolled along and lowered into the porcelain bath tub filled with ice and water. The time he remains in this tub depends altogether upon his condition. It varies usually from 15 minutes to half an hour. If he were in a normal condition he would be pretty nearly frozen in that time, but with a temperature of 106 or 108, as was the case with the first subject on which the apparatus was used, the ice doesn't chill very quickly.

After the patient has remained in the ice water as long as the surgeon thinks necessary, he is again lifted by the electric crane, and is carried to a cot, where bags of ice water are kept under his head. This sunstroke ward is a large and airy room, beautifully tiled, and finished all in white, but the patient does not remain there long. As soon as he begins to recover, he needs plenty of fresh air, and so he is placed in the elevator and taken to the roof, where he lies under an awning in a great iron cage, which prevents him from jumping off or wandering away.

She Was the Widow Smith.
At high noon I rode to a settler's dug-out on the banks of the Republican River to see if I could get a bite to eat. But before I had dismounted from my horse a woman came out and saluted me with:

"Hello, stranger; ar ye arter the Widow Smith?"

"I don't know any Widow Smith," I replied, as I noticed that she was barefooted, had uncombed and her general appearance very slovenly.

"I'm her."

"Well, I'm sorry you lost your husband. Can I get a bite to eat?"

"Then you wasn't makin' for here?" she queried.

"No."

"Wasn't headed this way because you heard I was a widder?"

"No."

"Didn't know I had a claim, four children, this dug-out and a span of mules?"

"No."

"And you are not on the marry?" she persisted.

"I have a wife, madam."

"Shoo! I've had two husbands and buried both. Jest want a bite to eat?"

"If it won't be too much trouble and you'll take pay."

"And you are not lookin' arter widders?"

"No, ma'am. I'm going up to Herbert on business, and I was told to take this trail as the shortest route. Did you say I could have dinner?"

"No, I didn't say it," she replied as she turned away. "If you was headed for here to see the Widow Smith she'd sot out the best she had in the house, but bein' as you are headed fur Herbert and not lookin' arter widders, Mrs. Smith begs to inform you that she don't run no hotel, and you kin ride on five miles further or fill up on water from the creek!"—Free Press.

Itemized Accounts.
A ukase issued by the Governor of the Woolwich Academy many years ago decreed that three guineas of pocket-money should be considered sufficient for the term. That this was scarcely consonant with the exorbitant expenditure now being gathered from the fact that one of them kept a pack of beagles. However, each was requested to state the items of his expenditure for the current quarter. The returns were: a little vague, one of them reading: "Lucifers and sundries, forty pounds."

Planting Apple Trees in Kansas.
John Carr is preparing to plant 140 acres of the farm he has bought near Kickapoo, Kan., in apple trees. Mr. Stevens is going to plant apple trees on 120 acres of a farm near Bell school-house. Colonel Anthony is going to plant apple trees on 100 acres of his farm in High Prairie. This means 21,000 apple trees. In seven years these trees will produce 100,000 bushels of apples, and the land each year will raise a crop between the trees and pay interest on the money invested.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.
In languid summer when each tree in lazy, cadence rustles,
The little misfit seems to be
The only thing that hustles.
—Washington Star.

Hoax. "That story of yours reminds me of a tramp." "How so?" "Hoax—'It won't wash.'—Philadelphia Record.

Judge. "Now, who can tell me which travels the faster—heat or cold?" "Johnnie Bright (promptly)—'Heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.'—Tid-Bits.

Judge. "You say you have some means of subsistence?" "Tramp—'Yes, you honor.' Judge—'Then why is it not visible?' Tramp—'I ate it.'—Harlem Life.

Miss Parique. "In New York do the prominent social lights smoke?" "Miss Canastota—'Yes, particularly after they have been turned down.'—New York World.

Briggs. "You say the phenologist who examined your head wasn't very complimentary?" "Hardly. He told me I was fitted to be a leader in society."—Life.

"I'm going now; yes, I'm going, going," murmured Stegler. "What an excellent auctioneer you'd make," said the heartless but tired Miss Nycegerl. —Boston Courier.

Tramp. "Do you know what it is, sir, to be shunned by all; to not have the grasp of a single friendly hand?" "Stranger—'Indeed, I do. I'm a life insurance agent.'—Judge.

First Carpenter. "I can't see what you are driving at." Second Carpenter (howling with pain)—'Well, I can now; I was driving at the nail, but hit my thumb.'—Boston Courier.

Smallwort. "Well, I have to hunt up another cook. Our latest one left yesterday." Ford—'Did she basely desert you for gold?' "No. Copper."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

First cyclist (nearing a road-house)—Do you suppose we can get anything to drink there? Second cyclist—Just look at the enormous aggregation of wheels in the carriage shed.—Life.

Principal (to new apprentice)—"Has the book-keeper told you what you have to do in the afternoon?" Youth—"Yes, sir; I was to waken him when I saw you coming."—Dahlem.

Stoutlady, at street crossing (to policeman)—"Could you see me, across the street, officer?" Policeman—'Sure, madam, I could see 70 tin times the distance, sir.'—London Tid-Bits.

Walk O. Nights. Doctor, "What is a simple remedy for sleeplessness?" Doctor—Let the person count until he is asleep. Walk O. Nights—He can't count. It's the baby.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said. "Er—excuse me, madam, but you can't really mean it," rejoined the astonished male. "Certainly, I'm the lady with the iron jaw in the dime museum."—Washington Star.

"Baker got into a rumfus with a policeman the other night," said Pinkney. "He offered to bet the policeman he didn't dare arrest him." "What did the copper do?" "Took him up."—Harper's Bazar.

"What was the principal object of interest in America when you were there?" The eminent British novelist looked at his questioner with chilling scorn and replied: "I was, of course."—Washington Star.

"Begob," said Mrs. Dolan, "that b'y Pat of ours'll soon be knowin' more than his father does." "O'if I niver mould that," replied Dolan. "If he'll go ahead an' know it for sure instead of only thinkin' he does."—Washington Star.

"You made a slight mistake in my poem this morning," said the poet. "Sorry," replied the editor. "What was it?" "Well, I wrote 'The clouds hang murky o'er the west,' and you make me say 'The clouds hang turkey over my desk.'—Exchange.

Upguardson—I had a singular experience last Tuesday. You remember it looked like rain and the weather prophets predicted rain? Atom—Yes. "Well, I brought my umbrella, raincoat and rubber shoes down town that morning." "Yes." "Well, it rained."—Chicago Tribune.

"I have come to ask for your daughter's hand, Mr. Herrick," said young Waller nervously. "Oh, well, you can't have it," said Herrick. "I'm not doing out



THE SUN
For durability and for
cheapness this propa-
ration is truly unrivalled.

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Too Knowing.
Sometimes the youth who thinks him-
self qualified to instruct men of ex-
perience as to the way in which they
should conduct their business affairs,
receives a salutary lesson. "Mr.
Smart," said the head of the firm, "I
happened to overhear your criticisms,
this morning, of the manner in which
business is carried on here. You ap-
pear to be laboring under a mistaken
idea. As a matter of fact, we are not
running this house to make money.
Not at all. We carry on this business
simply as a school of instruction of
young men. But as you seem to know
so much more about business than we
do, it would be only wasting your time
to keep you here. The cashier will set-
tle with you. What is our loss is your
gain."

Given Pecuniary Satisfaction.
Two brothers named Habron were
convicted at Manchester, England,
some time ago, of murdering a police-
man, and were sentenced to death. Doubts
of their guilt having arisen they were
retried. Before the expiration of their
reprieve another man was ar-
rested for the crime and confessed that
he committed it. As a result the Ha-
brons have been not "pardoned," as is
the American procedure in similar
cases, but "released," and in com-
pensation for the law's blunder, have re-
ceived \$10,000 from the treasury.

Neighborhood Borrowing.
Mrs. Skirrup—Is that the butter we
borrowed from the Sharpes?
Domestic—I think it be, mum.
Mrs. Skirrup—I declare! I believe it
is the same butter with which we paid
the last borrowing. And I suppose the
Sharpes call that neighborhood—Boston
Transcript.

Some people never find out that there
is joy in giving, because they never give
enough.

IN DESPAIR.

A PEN PICTURE.

Many Women Will Recognize It.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

"Oh, I am so nervous! No one ever
suffered as I do! There isn't a well in
my whole body! I
honestly think my lungs
are diseased, my chest
pains me so
badly I'm so
weak at my
stomach, and have in-
digestion horribly.
Then I have palpi-
tation, and my heart
hurts me. How
I am losing
flesh and this
headache nearly
kills me; and the
backache—
Heavens! I
had hysterics
yesterday.
There is a
weight in the
lower part of
my bowels, bearing down all the time;
and there are pains in my groins and
thighs. I can't sleep, and all the above
disordered all over. The doctor? Oh! he
tells me to keep quiet. Such mockery!
Inflammatory and ulcerative conditions
at the neck of the womb can produce all
the above symptoms in the same person.
In fact, there is hardly a part of the body
that can escape those sympathetic pains
and aches."

No woman should allow herself to reach
such a perfection of misery when there
is positively no need of it.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
acts promptly and thoroughly in
such cases; strengthens the muscles of
the womb, heals all inflammation, and
restores that unruly organ to its normal
condition. Druggists are selling carloads
of it. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.,
will gladly and freely answer all letters
asking for advice.

Mrs. E. Bishop, 787 Halsey Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have the above
described horrors. Now she is well."
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
cured her. Write her about it.

**The Greatest Medical Discovery
of the Age.**

**KENNEDY'S
MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
Has discovered in one of our common
pasture weeds a remedy that cures every
kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula
down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred
cases, and never failed except in two cases
(both thunder humor). He has now in his
possession over two hundred certificates
of its value, all within twenty miles of
Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from
the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-
ranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes
shooting pains, like needles passing
through them; the same with the Liver or
Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being
stopped, and always disappears in a week
after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will
cause squeamish feelings at first.
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat
the best you can get, and enough of it.
Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-
time. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

**IMPERIAL
GRANUM**
IT IS
THE BEST
FOOD
FOR
NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS,
CHILDREN
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION
TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fashions Feminine, Privi-
lous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the
Hope that the Reading May Prove
Beneficial to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

O great is the cur-
rent favor of
blouses—and all in-
dications point to
a continued vogue
for them that all
fancy waists are
bloused or not, but
most of them are
loosely fitted, at
least in front. All
materials will be
used during the
last months of
summer and the
rage for crepons
having been some-
what colored by its
unsuitability for the wide skirts now
made, it will be revived in the charm-
ing effects produced by this goods when
adapted to the new blouses. A large
proportion of the new models are car-
ried out in this crinkly stuff, all colors
being used, but stripes, checks or fig-
ures are seldom seen, it being consid-
ered better taste to regard the varying
effects of the crinkles as sufficient elab-
oration of the waist.

A dress of striped flannel that gains
its blouse looseness at the front in a
novel way is shown beside the initial,
the colors being dark blue for the
goods, and white for stripes and the
fine figure. The bodice fastens at the
sides, its upper part is fitted and white
flannel forming simple bretelles in
back is arranged as shown in front.
Chiffon gives the standing collar and
its garment and the elbow sleeves have
chiffon straps fastened with rosettes.
An entirely plain skirt accompanies
this.

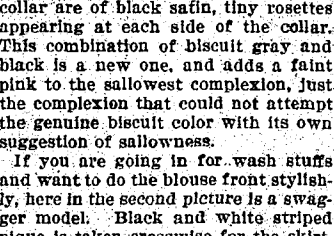
A great many of the new plaited bod-
ices show below the belt, and in many
cases the pleats retain their form below
the waist. This is a change, for the fa-
vored shape at present stops at the belt.



IN-STRIPED AND DOTTED PIQUE.

For these the material that comes next
after crepon is flannel. All kinds are
shown, from the delicate baby flannel
that is half silk to the simple and pretty
flannelette materials, "half wool and
four-fifths cotton." Muslin and wash
material sound pretty for summer, but
for a nation that makes a point of es-
caping hot weather in the summer and
dwelling amid the coolness of the sea-
shore and mountains, the warmer mate-
rials are more suitable. A blouse of
biscuit gray, a new shade—more ap-
pealing for blouses, be it said, than for
blouses—is made with the new "mutton
sleeve" that is one piece from
shoulder to wrist, fits the outline of the
arm all the way on the under side and
hangs in a great bag puff over the
elbow, being tight to the arm below from
elbow to wrist. The flannel is drawn to
faultless fit under the arm and about
the side curve of the bust. From the
throat, widening a little over the bust
line and narrowing again at the waist,
the material falls in careless but be-
coming folds that are gathered into the
belt without any overbagging. Below
the belt the blouse extends to hip length
in easy fullness. Belt and high gathered
collar are of black satin, tiny rosettes
appearing at each side of the collar.
This combination of biscuit gray and
black is a new one, and adds a faint
pink to the sallowest complexion, just
the complexion that could not attempt
the genuine biscuit color with its own
suggestion of sallowness.

If you are going in for wash skirts
and want to do the blouse front stylish-
ly, here in the second picture is a swag-
ger model. Black and white striped
pique is taken crosswise for the skirt,



LIKE A CAPE AT FIRST SIGHT.

top either folds away from the neck in
a collar finish, or is drawn under a
stock band. The cape effect spreads
over the shoulders, rolling collar and
edge all about is finished with lace
frilling, and the back is either straight
across the shoulders or in a point. The
Marie Antoinette worn over a loose
bedroom gown makes a suitable break-
fast finish. Collar and sleeve ornaments
often meet and blend to such an extent
that at a little distance they look as if
the wearer's upper half were clad in
an ornate shoulder cape. A model of
this sort appears in the final illustra-
tion, though on nearer view there is
no trace of the illusion. Here the bod-
ice fastens at the side and has the usual
baggy front, but terminates at the
waist, being finished with a belt with
sash ends of apple green satin. The
elbow sleeves show three ruffles that
drape a balloon foundation, and there
is a sleeveless jacket of heavy cream
gilture whose fronts meet at the neck,
but stand apart at the waist.

Byron collars are square at the back,
spreading to points on the shoulders,
narrowing to the fastening well down
on the throat and rolling open to dis-
play the neck. All sorts of fronts are
made with lace yoke foundation and
bagging blouses gathered into belts that
go all around. These may be worn with
jackets, with the effect of an en-
tire blouse. Extremely trying collars
in spotted muslin come with some of
the "sets." These are merely a ruffle
set on a plain muslin band that fits
about the base of the neck with no
rolling effect in front to soften the try-
ing line. The whole neck is thus left
unrelieved to rise "column-like." If
it does rise column-like and you like
that sort of thing and can stand it, all
right, but it takes a well-set head, a
round throat and well-grounded con-
fidence to stand it without total dam-
age to good looks.

SLEEVES MEANT TO BE STRIKING.
While the bodice is of dotted pique, with
a yoke and box pleat back and front of
the striped material. The dotted stuff
is finished at the upper edge with a
plain band of black in addition to some
black embroidery, and extends over the
shoulders in capelets. Black satin is
used for the collar, and the striped ma-
terial for the elbow sleeves.
New sleeves keep coming, and among
them are some thoroughly odd ones.
One of them that has little to recom-
mend it besides its newness is stiffened
straight out horizontally, from the
shoulder about a hand's length, and

from the end of this stiffening it hangs
quite straight to the wrist or to a quar-
ter of a yard above it. There it turns
under and is gathered into the top of a
cuff that finishes the sleeve to the
wrist. On the inside of the sleeve this
same straight effect and bag is follow-
ed. Only slender folk can risk this ef-
fect. A modification of the sleeve en-
courages the straight line from the ex-
tended shoulder down, but the loose
part turns under at the elbow, some-
what decreasing the awkward effect of
the full length of the upper part. An
other sleeve that is intended to be strik-
ing is presented in the next illustration.
Its double puffs have cuffs of shirred
chiffon, while also appears on cuffs and
sleeves, a white silk foundation being
supplied. White satin ribbons and ro-
settes ornament the shoulders, and at
the waist a Dresden ribbon belt ties in
a showy loop with ends to the skirt's



DIVIDED INTO PLOTS BY BOWS.

hem. Pale green satin merveilleux is
the main fabric, the skirt being plain,
and the bodice fronts draped as indi-
cated.

All sorts of delicacies are being
dressed out for the neck. They include
"sets," implying collars and cuffs,
neckies, meaning almost any combina-
tion by way of neck finish; ruffles and
ruches, bows to which are attached all
sorts of elaborations, and "fronts" that
really mean almost a whole bodice in
some cases. The word rosette, too, is
accepted as a distinguishing term for a
dissertation in tabs and tinkering of
which the rosettes form only a small
part. With bows that are so simple as
to be readily recognizable as such, a
trick is in favor that consists of stick-
ing them all over a dress in a regular
pattern, the rule being that the smaller
the bows, the more it takes to mark the
diagram. In the size that adorns pic-
tured dress No. 4, five is enough to di-
vide a woman's front into stylish plots.
As will be seen by a glance at the pic-
ture, this dress is cut princess, its fab-
ric being rose pink and pale blue gale
taffeta. It fastens in front beneath an
inserted panel of the same material
that reaches from neck to hem. Straps
of the plaited stuff also extend down
the shoulders, and the only other gar-
ment besides the bows is embroidered
batiste in bands as a finish for the el-
bow sleeves. In this instance, as in
most others of the bow-diagram sort,
the front only is plotted, the back re-
maining plain, springing out into very
full godets in the skirt.

The general elaboration of neck "fix-
ins" and the smallness of fashionable
capes makes it difficult at times to tell
the difference between collar and cape.
Byron collars are worn in stuffily elab-
orated linen or in delicate tracery of lace,
and Marie Antoinettes are very highly
wrought cape-like affairs. They have
fichu points ending in a belt, and the



LIKE A CAPE AT FIRST SIGHT.

the chickens don't care what or who
he is, he is just "Bob" to them. There
is a brood of motherless chicks who
are seldom away from him if they can
help it. When he lies down they climb
upon his back, which is so broad as to
resemble the big, flat pad on the back
of a circus horse. They crawl upon his
head and peck at his ears. He does
not shake them off, and they hang on
tight when he walks slowly around the
yard in his lazy way. When he lies
down they nestle in near his paws, and
he will remain motionless there for a
half hour at a time.

The motherless brood are getting to
be big fellows now, but they have not
deserted him, although a brood of
younger chickens have come up to
climb his back and peck at his tongue
and the end of his nose. It is astonish-
ing to see the care and gentleness of
the old fellow when the chickens are
near him.

"You're it."
Boys, do you know why you say,
"You're it!" when playing tag? Of course
not; the professor didn't, either, when
we asked him the other day, but he
promised to put his entire mind upon
so important a subject and let us know
at once.
This is what he says, though with
some of his big words left out:
"The people who live over in En-
gland do not think much of the letter
'h,' being in the habit of dropping it
from the words where it belongs and
putting it where it does not belong.
What fun there is in it, or why do they
do it, no one can tell; but they have
been in the habit of it for a good many
hundred years.
"So, when they played tag, as boys
do now, touching each other with their
hands, whenever one boy hit another
he at once shouted out: 'You're it!' for
he could not say 'hit,' you know.
"And all the generations of little
boys who have since then been play-
ing the game continued to say 'it,' in-
stead of 'hit,' even after our fathers
learned in America to always put their
h's in every other word where they
belonged.
"Now, boys, let me whisper a word
of warning. Don't tell your teacher
what the professor says. If you do
he'll never give you any peace, but
will rap on the window at every recess
and tell you to say 'hit,' instead of
'it.'—New York Recorder.

Playing Circus.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF
THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the
Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered
and Printed Here for All Other Lit-
tle Ones to Read.

The Punctuation Points.
Six little marks from school are we,
Very important all agree,
Filled to the brim with mystery,
Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small,
But where it stands the voice must fall;
At the close of a sentence, all
Place this little mark from school.

One little mark with gown a-trailing,
Holds up the voice, never falling,
Tells you not long to pause when nailing
This little mark from school.

If out of breath you chance to meet,
Two little dots, both round and neat,
Pause, and these tiny guardians greet—
These little marks from school.

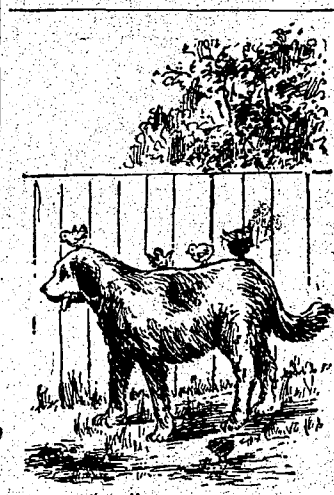
When shorter pauses are your pleasure,
One trails his sword—takes half the meas-
ure,
Then speeds you on to seek new treasure,
This little mark from school.

One little mark, ear-shaped, implies,
"Keep up the voice—await replies,"
To gather information tries,
This little mark from school.

One little mark, with an exclamation,
Presents itself to your observation,
And leaves the voice at an elevation,
This little mark from school.

Six little marks! Be sure to heed us:
Carefully study, write, and read us;
For you can never cease to need us,
Six little marks from school.
—St. Nicholas.

An Odd Foster Father.
"Bob" lives in a very comfortable
way out on Warwick boulevard, in
Kansas City. He is a water spaniel
and one of the fattest dogs in town—
and he is not such a heavy eater. He
simply so good-natured that he gets
fat on nothing but a good conscience
and an even temper says the Star.
At "Bob's" home are many chickens,
and they all look up to "Bob" as their
foster father. A queer friend for a
chicken is a big, fat water spaniel, but



OLD "BOB" AND HIS FRIENDS.

There are said to be 200 women in
New York who go to Europe twice a
year to buy their dresses. The number
of men who cross the water for their
new wardrobe is much greater, as
many men take the opportunity of run-
ning over to Europe for rest, recreation
and business all combined.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.
Chicago Special—Reported here today that
a large sum of money had been offered
for the famous tobacco habit cure No-To-
Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off
the market. Inquiry, however, from
revels the fact that No-To-Bac was not for
sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's
success is marvellous. Almost every Druggist
in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee
to cure tobacco habit, or refund money.

It is said that when the common earth-
worm is cut in two, to the tail there
grows a head, and two animals are
formed. As the wound heals, a small
white button forms, which afterwards
develops into rings and a perfect ex-
tremity.

To Avoid
constipation is to prolong life. Ripans
Tabules are gentle, yet positive in their
cure of constipation. One tabule gives re-
lief.

The conqueror is regarded with awe;
the wise man commands our respect;
but it is only the benevolent man that
wins our affections.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The man who knows himself well is
well acquainted with many other peo-
ple.

Pimples are inexpressibly mortifying.
Remedy—Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
"Bill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black
or Brown, 50c.

The man who speaks the truth in love
will always speak to some purpose.

Priso's CURE cured me of a Throat and
Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E.
Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

**Is Your
Blood Pure**

If not, it is important that you make it
pure at once with the great blood purifier,
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in con-
stant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-
tion. Price 25c per box.

**PRISO'S CURE FOR
ALL WHEALING SORES.**
Best Ointment for all sores, cuts, burns,
and all other skin diseases. Price 25c per
box. Sold everywhere.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bee Industry Is a Myth.

Bees, said Farmer William Russell, to
a reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune,
are just like human beings. When they
are busy they are virtuous and peacea-
ble, but when in idleness they become
vicious, given to foolish actions that
disrupt the strength of the colonies
and make the work of the beekeeper
twice as arduous. Last year the season
ran so hot that the bees were busy all the
time. The blossoms came in rotation
and the bees always had something to
do. They made honey very fast and the
business was prosperous.

This season there has been less honey
to gather and the bees, with nothing to
busy themselves upon, have devoted
their time to frolic and idleness. The
old rhyme:

"How doth the busy bee
Improve each shining hour—"
is all nonsense. The bees are mar-
vels of thrift and industry when they
have work to do, but they can be quite as
foolish as men.

The talk of the "dull drone" is an-
other foolishness that has crept into the
language through ignorance. The
drone is the male bee. He has no busi-
ness to gather honey, his function is
altogether different and quite as im-
portant as that of the worker. He is the
father of the hive, and when his work
has been performed he is killed off as
useless.

Advertising pays. Newspaper adver-
tising pays best of all. Our most successful
and prosperous merchants and tradesmen,
whose bright record has added imperish-
able lustre to the annals of American
commerce, can all testify to this truth
from personal experience. The news-
paper is the commercial traveler in city and
country home, who tells at the bedside,
to its evening circle, the merits of your
wares and merchandise, if you are wise
enough to employ it to speak for you.
It never is neglected, never goes unheeded,
never speaks to inattentive or unwilling
ears. It never bores. It never tires. It
is always a welcome visitor and meets a
cordial reception. It speaks when the
day is done, when cares vanish, when the
heart is at peace and at rest in its most
receptive mood. There it is that its story
is told and all who read treasure what it
says, and are influenced to go where it di-
rects for the thing of which it speaks.
What other influence can be so potent
to help trade as this quiet but powerful
advertiser? Let it become a salesman in
every home for your benefit. Let it make
its mighty plea for your benefit. And we
assure you it will do more than all other
influences to promote your business and
put money in your purse. In our long ex-
perience we know whereof we speak. Try
it. Bettington & Co., Newspaper Adver-
tising Agency, 22 School street, Boston,
Mass. Mutual Reserve Building, New
York City.

Found a Treasure.
Herr Vansell, son of the well-known
engraver of Berlin, saw a violin in an
old curio shop, took a fancy to it,
and bought it for \$20. He did not care
to name the price to his friends for
fear of being laughed at, as he consid-
ered it somewhat excessive. One day
he took it to a violin maker for repair.
How great was his astonishment when
he was told that it was a genuine Am-
ati, worth several hundred pounds.
Some few days after the violin was sold
to a member of the opera house or-
chestra for \$1,500, and the purchaser of
the same was the same day offered \$2,500
for the instrument, which is said to be
a magnificent specimen of the maker.

Rye, 60 Bushels Per Acre! (C. N. U.)
Do you know winter rye is one of the
best yielding crops to plant? Well, it is.
Big yields are sure when you plant
Salzer's Monster Rye. That is the uni-
versal verdict. Winter wheat from
forty to sixty bushels. Lots of grasses
and clovers for fall seeding. Catalogue
and samples of rye, winter wheat and
crimson clover free, if you cut this out
and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed
Co., La Crosse, Wis.

There are said to be 200 women in
New York who go to Europe twice a
year to buy their dresses. The number
of men who cross the water for their
new wardrobe is much greater, as
many men take the opportunity of run-
ning over to Europe for rest, recreation
and business all combined.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.
Chicago Special—Reported here today that
a large sum of money had been offered
for the famous tobacco habit cure No-To-
Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off
the market. Inquiry, however, from
revels the fact that No-To-Bac was not for
sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's
success is marvellous. Almost every Druggist
in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee
to cure tobacco habit, or refund money.

It is said that when the common earth-
worm is cut in two, to the tail there
grows a head, and two animals are
formed. As the wound heals, a small
white button forms, which afterwards
develops into rings and a perfect ex-
tremity.

To Avoid
constipation is to prolong life. Ripans
Tabules are gentle, yet positive in their
cure of constipation. One tabule gives re-
lief.

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Royal Baking Powder
Highest of all in leavening strength.
Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Some Newspaper English.
Franklin Matthews writes in the
Chautauquan of the use of correct Eng-
lish in newspapers. The following are
among the examples he quotes as hav-
ing been sent to newspapers for pub-
lication to show the care necessary in
editing "copy" before it can be used:

"City of Mexico, July 20.—Within a
few hours total blindness came on the
stricken minister, and, notwithstanding
the best medical treatment obtainable,
he has been unable to see anything
at all, being kept in a dark room with
bandaged eyes."

"Riverhead (L. I.), Jan. 4.—Chester,
son of Jacob Carter, of East Quogue,
was drowned yesterday. He was found
this morning skating on the bay. He
fell in an air-hole."

"The fore part of the animal passed
over in safety, but the hind part broke
through, dragging the fore part to the
bottom of the well."

"The boy was quite dead, and no ef-
forts could resuscitate him in the least."
"If every pearl contained in the long
string could speak they would form no
inadequate history of the country of
the fleur-de-lis and of its short supremacy
in the east during the last 350
years. The fat and hearty oysters that
produced these gems so long ago in
the depths of the Indian sea little fore-
saw that their descendants would be
served up on the half-shell at the tables
of the Waldorf to the husband of their
future possessor."

Not Due to American Fruits.
The recent alarming mortality among
the French soldiers in the garrison at
Vitre, which was first ascribed to the
use of damaged canned fruit from the
United States, turned out to be due to
tetanus or cerebro-spinal fever result-
ing from overcrowding.

Ten Thousand Miles or Thirty.
It matters not which, may subject you to sea
sickness on the "briny deep." Whether you
are a yachtsman, an ocean traveler, out for a
day or two's fishing on the salt water, or even
an island tourist in feeble health, you ought
to be provided with Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters, a valuable remedy for nausea, colic,

WHEN THE TIDE IS COMING IN.

Somewhere, love, our boat sails lighter,
Smother, faster on the bay—
Somewhere, love, the sun shines brighter,
Softer, warmer thro' the spray—
Somewhere, love, the sky is clearer,
God and man seem nearer kin—
Somewhere, even you are dearer
When the tide is coming in!

"Tis the spring of life, unending
At the source of motion, dear!"
"Tis the stream of hope ascending
From the depths of ocean, dear!"
"Tis the heart of nature beating
When the throbs of life begin!"
"Earth and heaven gladly meeting
When the tide is coming in!"

Somewhere, love, your eyes are brighter,
Softer, warmer thro' the spray,
And your laughter ripples lighter
O'er the whitecaps on the bay,
In our path no surge of sadness
For our walk is made of sin,
For our hearts are filled with gladness
When the tide is coming in!

—Minneapolis Journal

THE BLIND WITNESS.

"Yes; I have been in many remarkable criminal trials. Probably the most remarkable was the Gorton murder case. The murder itself was so far as motive and the mode in which it was perpetrated are concerned, of a character common enough, unhappily, in our criminal courts—a young girl shot by her rejected lover, mad with jealousy. But what gave to this particular case its exceptional character was the agency by which the murderer was brought to justice in a very curious and most unexpected manner."

We were in the chambers of my friend Mr. Grimshaw, Q. C.—the eminent criminal lawyer—in the Temple; and over a cigar, after luncheon, my host was giving the some reminiscences of his long and brilliant career at the bar.

"Gorton is a small village, about twenty miles from Barchester, the well known manufacturing town in the Midlands," continued Mr. Grimshaw. "One September evening, some fifteen years ago, the normal peace and quietude of the place was disturbed by the news that the dead body of a young lady had been found in Burton Grove, a short distance outside the village, under circumstances which left no doubt that she had been murdered. The police of the village had received information of the crime from a blind man—one of those wandering musicians who perambulate the country from village to village, led by a dog."

"His story was that he had walked from St. Ursula's village about seven miles from Gorton—that afternoon, and as the evening was sultry, he decided to save the bid, he would be charged for a night's lodging in Gorton by sleeping in Burton Grove. The grove is a thick plantation of trees and shrubs, midway between the mile of road which connects the railway station with the village, and as it lay at an angle of the road, a footpath through it afforded a short cut from one point to the other."

"The blind man further stated that, as he lay under the shelter of a bush, a few yards from the footpath, with his dog close beside him, tired after his tramp, and composing himself to sleep, he heard footsteps coming along the pathway, apparently going toward the village, and the voices of a man and woman, as if they were having an angry altercation. A few minutes after the parties passed where he lay concealed from view, he heard a shot, then a woman's shrill, agonizing scream, followed by another shot. He scrambled to his feet, terror-stricken, his dog barking, and shouted, 'What is that?' No answer was given to his outcry, but he heard the tramping of the undergrowth, as if someone was rushing wildly from the spot. The blind man immediately proceeded to Gorton, and gave information of what he had heard to the police, who, when they arrived at the grove, found the body of a young lady named Emily Dacey, with two bullet wounds in her head and close at hand a discharged revolver."

"Miss Dacey was the only child of a shopkeeper of considerable business at Barchester. It appeared that a very ardent attachment existed between her and a young man named Griffiths Turner, a clerk in her father's employment; that her parents were opposed to a marriage, that they had done everything to try to break off the match, but were unsuccessful, and that finally they dispensed with the services of Turner and sent their daughter to her aunt at Gorton."

"On the body of the unfortunate young lady was found a brief note from Turner, written in Barchester, which stated that on the evening of the 6th of September (the evening of the murder) he would run down to Gorton to see her. 'Perhaps,' he added, mysteriously, 'it will be the last time we shall see each other.'"

"He paid his promised visit to Gorton that evening, and indeed, had been seen by two or three of the villagers with Miss Dacey in the grove. A warrant was issued for Turner's arrest, but when the police went to his lodgings at Barchester next morning to take him into custody it was found that he had left for Liverpool en route for Canada. This, of course, increased the suspicion. A telegram was sent to the authorities at Liverpool, secured his apprehension that evening on board one of the outward bound transatlantic steamships. He was brought back to Barchester, and after the usual magisterial investigation was held for trial at the ensuing winter assizes."

"I was retained for the defense. The evidence against him, though altogether circumstantial, was very strong. 'The ticket collector at Gorton railway station swore that Turner returned to Barchester by the 9.30 train from Gorton—half an hour after the time of the murder; while the girl's father stated that his daughter had promised that, although she was unalterably attached to Turner, she would not marry him without her parent's blessing."

"In this latter development of the case was to be found, in the view of the Crown, the motive of the murder. Turner had convinced himself that

the parents would never consent to a union between him and his penniless young man and with no prospect of bettering his worldly condition—and their daughter; and that conclusion prompted him to commit the crime. 'The defense was that Turner, finding the parents of Miss Dacey were utterly opposed to the marriage, and that the young lady would not marry him without the consent of her parents, had decided to go out to some relatives in Canada, determined to make his fortune in a few years, then return to England, and win the consent of the girl's parents to their union."

"On the eve of his departure for the new world he went down to Gorton to bid Miss Dacey goodbye, and after two hours in her company he returned from Gorton by the 8.30 train to Barchester, and at 8 o'clock the next morning left the latter town for Liverpool en route to Canada."

"You will notice that on the most important point, as to the train by which he returned from Gorton, there was an absolute contradiction of his statement that he traveled by the 8.30 train in the evidence of the ticket collector, who was positive that the 9.30 was the train. It happened that both trains ran from Gorton to Barchester without stopping at any of the intermediate stations, and that the tickets were consequently collected at Gorton. The prisoner stated he had taken a third class return ticket from Barchester to Gorton, and therefore, inquired whether the return half of the ticket had been collected on the 8.30 train or the 9.30 train; but here, again, was a discomfiture, for the halves of several return tickets issued that day between Barchester and Gorton had been collected on both trains, and Turner's could not be identified."

"The revolver from which the shots were fired did not help the prisoner in any way. It had been bought some months previously at an establishment in Barchester, but the shopman could not identify the purchaser. Was it possible that Miss Dacey had any other suitors for her hand, and did her parents urge any particular person on her acceptance? Of this I could learn nothing."

"The inquiries were made by me while I was making myself acquainted with the facts of the case before the assizes. The entire case against the prisoner had been laid by the Crown before the magistrates at the preliminary investigation. The same witnesses were examined at the trial before Baron Graham; and they repeated substantially the depositions they made in the court below. My cross-examination of the witnesses failed to make any material point in favor of the prisoner. All I could do was to keep before the jury the defense of the prisoner, weak as it appeared to be."

"The last witness for the Crown, and, therefore, the last witness in the case, was the blind man. His evidence was followed with intense interest by the crowded court. He was asked by the counsel for the prosecution whether he had caught any of the words of the man and woman who passed along the footpath in the grove close to where he lay just before the shots were fired, and when he said 'Yes,' every ear in court was strained to catch his evidence of the conversation."

"What was said between the parties?" asked my learned friend. "As they passed me," replied the blind witness, "I heard the man say: 'But your father objects to the marriage,' and the lady said: 'Yes, and I do not mean to marry without his consent.'"

"They continued to walk on, and a few moments after I heard the man, in a loud, angry voice, say: 'No one else will have you.' Then there was a shot, and the lady screamed, and another shot. My dog began to bark, and I cried out in terror, 'What is that?' The man then rushed away; I could hear the crunching of the brambles and undergrowth as he fled."

"I rose to cross-examine the old man with some trepidation," continued Mr. Grimshaw. "Before doing so I asked my solicitor, in a whisper, what was the quality or timber of the prisoner's voice; and he replied that it was rather sharp or acute in tone. I had but one question of importance to put to the witness. I trembled to put it for the answer might not, on the one hand, do the prisoner any service, while, on the other hand, it might seal his fate."

"Having asked a few questions on rather unimportant points, I put to him the fateful question of which I spoke, determined, of course, should the answer prove unsatisfactory, to drop that line of cross-examination at once."

"What sort of voice was the voice of the man in the grove that evening?" I asked with all the unconcern which I could assume."

"But the Judge and my learned brother on the other side, and the jury—and more especially the foreman of the jury—grasped at once the importance of the question. I saw that fact visible; the strained look of attention on all their faces as they breathlessly awaited the answer. The die was cast. However the answer might be favorable or unfavorable to the prisoner at the bar—I saw was bound, and would be obliged to pursue the matter to the end."

"I had the occupants of the jury box particularly under my gaze. I watched, as every counsel does, the effect of each statement on the jury, so far as that effect manifests itself on their faces. I noticed that the foreman of the jury—a rather young man, with a self-absorbed manner—listened for the answer of the blind witness to my question. The reply of the witness followed quickly on my question."

"It was a deep voice," said the blind witness.

"How my heart jumped at the answer! Here was the first important point for the defense!"

"Would you recognize that voice again?" I asked. The witness said 'Yes,' and every one believed him, for the extraordinary keenness of hearing in the blind is a well known fact. I began to entertain some hope for the prisoner."

"My lord," I said, turning to the Judge, "I should like the prisoner to speak a few words. I am sure you recognize how essential it is for the

purpose of my cross-examination." "Certainly," said the Judge. "Prisoner at the bar, be pleased to address a few words to me."

"My lord," exclaimed the prisoner, in tones of the deepest feeling, "before God I protest that I am innocent of this crime."

"The voice of the prisoner was, in its intense earnestness, shrill and piercing. It certainly was not a deep voice."

"Well," said I, resuming my cross-examination of the blind witness, "is that like the man's voice you heard in the grove before the shots were fired?"

"No," said the witness, "not a bit like it."

"You are sure of that?" I asked. "I could not be surer of anything," he again replied.

"I scrutinized the foreman of the jury again. He seemed to be laboring under the greatest agitation. When the judge had reviewed the evidence the jury retired; and after an hour's absence returned into court. At last the foreman handed the issue paper to the Clerk of the Crown."

"Gentlemen of the jury, you agree to your verdict?" asked the Clerk of the Crown.

"Yes," responded the foreman in a deep voice.

"The blind witness, who sat in the well of the court, just below me, now started up, laboring under the most intense excitement, and fixing his sightless eyes on the jury box, listened intently for the declaration of the verdict."

"You say the prisoner is guilty?" continued the Clerk of the Crown.

"Yes, my lord," replied the foreman, in his deepest and most solemn tones, and with a remarkable emphasis on the word 'guilty.'"

"But it was not for the verdict that the blind witness had been listening. It was the voice of the foreman of the jury, which stirred him to the soul, and when it fell a second time on his ears, he loudly exclaimed: 'My lord, that's the voice I heard in Burton Grove just before the murder. That's the man,' and, extending his right hand to the Clerk of the jury, the foreman of the jury."

"You can imagine the profound excitement which this sudden and most unexpected scene created among the crowded and overwrought occupants of the court. It was the most thrilling moment of my experience as an advocate."

"All eyes were turned on the foreman of the jury. His face was livid; he nervously clutched the desk in front of him, and, as if physically unable to remain standing, dropped heavily into his seat."

"The prisoner, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, protested that he was innocent, while the Judge, in another moment, put on the black cap and sentenced him to death."

"Turner was immediately removed from the dock. Baron Graham, with characteristic impetuosity, declared the court adjourned. The foreman of the jury—pallid and broken—groped his way rather than walked out of the building, avoided by everyone with instinctive apprehension."

"But what was the end of the drama?" I asked Grimshaw. "Was Turner hanged?"

"No; he was not hanged," replied Grimshaw. "The attention of the entire country was aroused in the case, and immediately a demand arose for a fresh investigation. It turned out that the foreman of the jury was James Clarke, another Barchester shopkeeper, and one of the rejected suitors of Miss Dacey. The Crown's theory with regard to Turner was actually true of Clarke. The continued attachment of the lady to Turner convinced Clarke that Miss Dacey would not be his, and filled with mad jealousy, he decided to kill her. On the day of the murder he went on a fishing expedition to Gorton, which is reached by a different railway line. He then walked from Gorton to Gorton by an unfrequented road, and concealed himself in Burton Grove in the hope of meeting Miss Dacey. Unhappily, he did succeed in meeting her, as she was returning to Gorton through the grove, after having parted with Turner. Then he waited beside the railway line, at some distance from the station, until the train—the 8.30—conveying her lover sped past her and vanished in the distance. What occurred in the grove you already know. After the murder Clarke made his way back to Gorton, and thence returned to Barchester the same evening. I may tell you that this is his own confession."

"But what has become of poor Turner?" I asked.

"Turner," said Grimshaw, "received Her Majesty's gracious pardon—for a crime he never committed. He went out to Canada, and I believe succeeded in making a considerable fortune. He acted very generously toward the blind witness, and I am told that he frequently sends money to relieve the necessities of the old man, whose evidence was the means of saving his life."

"Bees in a Railway Car.

A singular and exciting incident took place at Stone Railway station, Staffordshire, England, recently. It appears that two hives of bees had been consigned to a station beyond Stafford. The porter, in placing the two hives in the guard's van, accidentally knocked the tin bottom from the hive. The bees fled the guard's van, making the guard beat a hasty retreat, while the porters and others who were in the immediate vicinity also took to their heels and ran. Several people were stung, particularly one gentleman who had journeyed across from the opposite side of the platform to get a better view. The train was delayed, and ultimately had to proceed on its journey without the guard's van."

Ocean Telephone.

Practical experiments have now satisfied some of our best electricians that telephony from the new to the old world is practical with mass wires for service, to separate wires at one and the same time. Wires adjusted to this purpose have already been tested, and are being drawn for 30,000 miles of service.

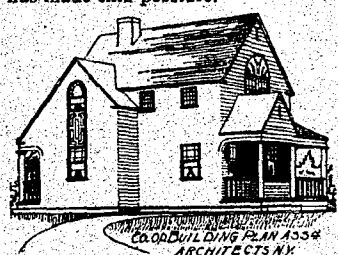
MODEL SUBURBAN HOME

For \$1,000.—Labor-Saving Machines Responsible for Cheap Building. [Copyright 1895 by the Co-operative Building Association, N. Y.]

During the last few years the proportion of families who own their own homes has been increased, owing to the multiplication of building and loan associations. It is no longer necessary that a man should be possessed of a snug capital before he can transform himself from a tenant into a householder.

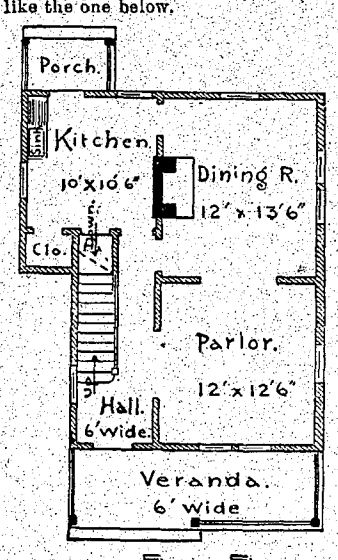
There is a mistaken idea very prevalent that a small house that shall be attractive enough for a man of taste cannot be built for less than \$2,000 or \$3,000. Less than half that sum is sufficient if it be judiciously expended. Any amount of money can be squandered in non-essentials and in decorations that are as useless as inartistic. In the main we only require from a house, as from a man, that it perform its duty well and do the things it was intended to do in the best way and be pleasing and graceful in doing it.

A model home, if it be skillfully planned, can be erected for a surprisingly small sum in these days. The inventiveness of Americans, which has devised all sorts of machines for joining and carpentering to replace the expensive hand work, has made this possible.



Wise men who look to the future are gradually availing themselves of the present conditions. The nearby suburbs of all cities are being built up with inexpensive homes, and the effect will soon be felt in the problem of municipal reform. The assertion does not need proof that the householder is a better citizen, in that he is more keenly alive to the administration of affairs, than the dweller in a rented house. He feels that it is not a mere privilege, but a duty as well, to exercise the franchise and to give keen scrutiny to the acts of public servants; he has a personal interest in the affairs of State—he is a householder and a taxpayer; when he speaks of home—a veritable "home" as distinguished from the rented house—in his eye he has pictured a pretty cottage something like the one below.

The house is a single-story affair, with a small porch, a kitchen, a dining room, a parlor, a hall, and a veranda. The dimensions are given for each room.



To build this house would cost about \$1,050.

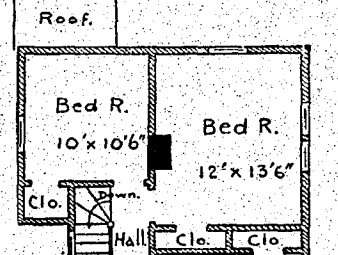
General dimensions—Width 28 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 33 feet 6 inches.

Heights of stories—Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet, 6 inches; second story, 8 feet.

Exterior materials—Foundation, stone and brick; first and second stories, gables and roofs, shingles.

Interior finish—Two coat plaster; soft wood flooring, trim and stairs. Interior woodwork painted colors to suit owner.

Colors—Body, all shingles dipped and brush coated in oil. Trim painted white. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated red. Sashes painted bronze green; blinds, Colonial yellow; veranda and porch floors and ceilings, oiled.



The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under parlor and hall. Loft floored for storage. Open fireplace in dining room. Double folding doors connect parlor with hall and dining room. Another chimney may be introduced in parlor. The alcove off front bedroom may be partitioned off for a hall bedroom with entrance directly from the hall. A bathroom with a full or partial set of plumbing may be introduced in the second story. The price (\$1,050) is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of the country the cost should be less. Mantels, ranges and heaters are not included in the estimate, being left for the individual builder to select.

Additional signs of reviving trade

and encouraging evidences of improvement are seen in all directions. Since Jan. 1, 1895, up to the present time, the increase in real estate sales in the vicinity of New York was 40 per cent., and in building permits 70 per cent. In Chicago the increase in real estate sales was 25 per cent., and their increase in building permits 40 per cent., a greater increase than there has been for the same period of time for the last five years.

Figures in the last census present a striking picture of the home conditions under which the mass of wage-workers in this country live. One of the recent bulletins shows that out of every 100 families in the United States 52 hire their homes or farms, 85 own them without incumbrance, leaving 18 in every one hundred who own them with incumbrances. The proportion of the dwellers in the cities who own their homes is, of course, smaller than this. In 490 cities and towns having a population of from 8,000 to 100,000, 64 in every 100 families hire their homes, 12 own them with incumbrances, and 25 without incumbrances. It may be predicted with confidence that the next census will show even a better record than this.

SANTA ANNA'S ONE LEG.

A Good Story of Crow-Cunning, Told by Congressman Cummings.

Ex-Congressman Cummings, of New York, tells this good crow story in the Washington Pathfinder:

"It was in Florida. Tom Murray and I had made a camp a little back from the shore—object, fish. Among other things we used to imitate a turtle every morning. The sea turtle does not lay its eggs under what you might call the Australian system. Whole herds come out of the sea together, and the way they mix up their eggs must make it a tangled when one of them tries to call its family together. You know Murray, great cook and all that! Murray claimed to know all of these turtles by their given names, and used to stroll about among 'em and look in their faces, and pick out one to kill. Murray claimed that you should pick out a turtle for food by his head."

"If he has a broad, flat head, wide at the jaws, like an adder," says Murray, "don't touch him. He is a turtle with a savage temper. He fights other turtles and gets into fits of rage and spoils his flesh. Pick out a turtle with a round, kindly face; one that you would not hesitate to accept for a guide, philosopher, and friend; that's the turtle to eat."

"But about the crows? They used to flock about camp by the thousands to peck at the shells of the turtles that Murray had slain, and to grab off biscuit crumbs and scraps. One of these, I noticed, was a one-legged crow. Somewhere in the game of life he'd lost one of his pins, and was pegging around making a living on the other. I felt sorry for him. My fad is cripples, and so I ran a deadline around the camp and wouldn't let the other crows come inside. We just gave Santa Anna the run of the camp—that's what we called the one-legged crow, Santa Anna—and he was welcome to the biscuits, the baking powder, and anything we had. Santa Anna became quite tame, and would let us pick him up at times. As he ransacked the camp and filled up on the delicacies the other crows perched about on the scrubby trees, gazed about at Santa Anna, and loathed him, and wondered where he got his push."

"But one day we missed Santa Anna. He came not. The next day and the next were vacant of Santa Anna. Murray and I felt lonely. The other crows stood about in the trees and gazed over us. By the look of green and satanic exultation in their eyes we could see that they had murdered Santa Anna."

"On the third day after our pet's disappearance, however, we were delighted by his sudden coming back. There he was pegging about on one leg and standing in on the sugar and the dried currants as of yore. Tom and I were tickled to death. It was as if a stone had been rolled from our hearts. What grow to be wonderful, close the appetite Santa Anna had brought with him. He ate vom morning until night. He was at it all the time. Murray is superstitious, and I knew that a crow that ate through twelve straight hours and never let up was due to break up our camp."

"I concluded to catch Santa Anna and see if I could solve the mystery of all this grub he'd been stowing away. I'd got to be careful, for another peculiarity which Santa Anna had developed during his three days' vacation was a profound shyness. It pained Murray to the heart, after all he had done for him. I approached Santa Anna with great caution and suddenly reached for him. I missed him, but in his hurry dodging away, Santa Anna stuck out a second leg, which he carried hid away in his bosom feathers. At this the other crows, which were sitting in the trees watching, screamed rudely and flew away. The secret was out. They had killed the real Santa Anna, and now, one by one, they would hide a leg in their feathers and hop into camp and work me and Tom."

American Rural Festivals.

Of most respectable antiquity is the custom of celebrating Nature's largess to Mother Earth, at midsummer, by a pageant in which the beneficiaries adorn themselves with garlands, to ride, drive, or walk in joyous procession. "O, 'tis the merry time!" wrote old Stevenson in 1861, "wherein honest neighbors made good cheer, and God is glorified in His blessings on the earth." Variants of this custom were familiar in many parts of England, and, curiously enough, their gradual disappearance from the soil of the mother country seems to have been followed by their appearance in full vigor in Puritan America. For years past our country, from Maine to California, has witnessed a series of summer rural fairs, most gloriously conceived, carried out with more or less attention to detail, each stamped vividly with the color of the region that gave it birth, and all seeming to have been fashioned "without reference to a common original."

THE SEA PLANTS TREES.

How Old Ocean Transports the Germs of Future Forests.

By far the greater part of the tree seeds which germinate fall directly to the ground, and spring up near the spot where they grew. Many seeds, however, are carried long distances by birds, squirrels and other animals, while some are borne on the wind, often for many miles, and are then spread rapidly into regions where they never existed before. Such examples are familiar to all who have kept their eyes open and observed what was going on around them."

But it is not generally known, perhaps, what an important part the sea plays in carrying and planting seeds. It is in the tropics, where the sun pours down a flood of light and heat throughout the entire year, where vegetation grows unchecked at a time when the temperate regions are wrapped in winter, that any careful observer may watch at any time the process by which the ocean plants forests."

Bays a traveler: I have seen in small bays and sheltered coves among the West Indies thousands of bushels of tropical seeds of every size and form imaginable—from little things not half so large as a kernel of wheat up to a great coconut."

"In many places they cover acres of surface in the water, or are piled up in regular ricks along the shore."

"In most parts of the tropics there are one or more rainy seasons in the year, during which, often in a very short time, an immense amount of water falls, which carries vast quantities of seeds into the streams, and so into the sea. Sometimes the forests reach to the shore, and the fruits that grow on them drop directly into the water."

"Some of these, such as mangrove and the Avicennia, germinate before leaving the tree, and are ready to begin life in the capacity of young plants as soon as they find a suitable place in which to grow in. During storms the tide sweeps over large areas of low land, bearing out an immense amount of loose material. Elsewhere the sea is constantly encroaching upon the land, carrying away quantities of trees and undergrowth."

"On the east coast of Honduras I have seen acres of forest toppling over into the sea, where the shore was being carried away by waves and currents."

"Prof. Agassiz estimated that from the mouth of the Amazon River to the northern part of South America a strip of land not less than 800 miles in width had been washed away by the Gulf Stream since the present species of plants have existed."

"Through this great bottom of the sea, these little wanderers start out on their journey for unknown shores. It may be for days, months, or years, alone or in great drifts, perhaps to be stranded on a cold, inhospitable coast to perish, or to land on some bright tropical beach to find a home as warm and sunny as the one they left, or, possibly, to return again after a lapse of time."

"Little is known of the length of time the germs of seed will live in the ocean. I have seen cocoanuts floating about along tropical beaches with roots a foot and a half long, and leaves fully twice that length, ready to grow as soon as they were thrown upon the land, and apparently in the most perfect vigor."

"Young mangroves will live on the sea for a whole year. Perhaps the storm that throws them on the shore sweeps them far in over lowland before it deposits them, other great breakers roll in and cover them with sand and mud, or they may land in the forest, and thus be screened from the rays of the sun. In a few years a colony is established, planted by the hand of the sea, and matured in the lap of the earth."

"On the island of Trinidad there is a splendid 'cocal,' extending for fourteen miles along the beach, which has grown from a shipwrecked cargo of cocoanuts."

To Catch Summer Boarders.



Just put it in the paper, and put it in a little tin. The quick attention kindly O' to its wot's got the tin.

Thur hain't no fresh made butter. Thur vinture o' the lan'scape. Don't stretch in dreams away.

No daisies in the meens. No dimplin' purtin' rills. No underlatin' pastur' lan's. Arslin' inter hills.

I did thet-style last summer—B' gum! they went away. An' left me w' a mo' face. F'r b' gosh! they didn't pay.

—New York Herald.

LOVE OF GOD.

Love of God, its presence quelling
All the strife of carnal day.
Flooding souls eternal wending
Onward, upward, home to Thee.

Love of God, its sweetness swelling,
Lo! a spring of joy I see;
In Thy greatness like a river
Courting onward home to Thee.

Love of God, its influence swelling,
Streaming from Thy throne on high;
Blessing hearts immortal, tending
Onward, upward, home to Thee.

M. F. Doolittle.

Nearly all the glass eyes used in the world are made in Thuringia Germany.

PURSES OF HUMAN SKIN.

Grotesque Souvenirs Made from the Cattle of Desperados.

"The report comes from Tacoma, Wash., that the cattle of Tom Black, a desperado who was killed a few days ago, will be tanned and made into pocketbooks. While in jail in Seattle, Black made a wooden imitation of a pistol, with which he held up the jailor and escaped. He was followed by the jailor and a posse and killed, as he would not surrender. Exactly how the pocketbooks will be disposed of is not stated, but judging from the results of several enterprises of this kind in the past, the owners of Black's skin will have no difficulty in disposing of their manufactured stock."

One of the inhuman practices brought to light by the investigation set on foot by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler into the affairs of the Tewksbury (Mass.) poorhouse was the skinning of dead patients and the making of souvenirs of various kinds of the skins, for which the keepers or others in the sawdust found a ready market. The same state of affairs is said to have existed at the Ohio State prison, in Columbus, fifteen years ago. Prisoners were knocked in the head or shot on the slightest provocation by the keepers and guards, who were all banded together for the trade in human skin souvenirs. Their bodies finally became so flagrant that an investigation was held, which resulted in the turning out of all the keepers and guards in the prison. None of the men was ever prosecuted, as it was impossible to get tangible evidence."

There must have been money in this human skin traffic, for the men engaged in it would not have taken such chances. There are many persons whose morbid tastes make them delight in the possession of just such grotesque souvenirs, and it is not infrequent that some man of a reckless, roving disposition and a checked past is seen proudly displaying a tobacco pouch, purse or other "pocket novelty" made from the skin of a human being."

The use of human skin in making small articles that could be carried in one's pocket was quite common in Mexico and the wild Southwest forty or fifty years ago. It is said of him that some of the possessors of these articles flaunted them as an evidence of desperate and blood-curdling tendencies. During the French revolution tanning of human skins was common, and volumes of Rousseau's works are said to have been bound in the cattle of those who had derided him."

Oldest Woman in America.

Mrs. Anna Collins, of Troy, Tenn., is probably the oldest woman in the United States. She was born in Robertson County, Tenn., April 7, 1788, and is therefore in her 108th year. Her husband, Francis Collins, was born March 11, 1791, and came from South Carolina to West Tennessee. He was one of the most noted Methodist evangelists that was ever in the South. It is said of him that in one of his revival meetings such enthusiasm was manifested that there were in two weeks 345 conversions and 456 accessions to the church. Five children were born to Francis and Anna Collins, two of whom are still living, the eldest being a man of three score and six years. She has used tobacco constantly for fifty-five years, and is as strong to-day as most women at the age of 45.

Odd Accidents.